B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO 254— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1925 ONE ANNA

SIGNATORY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
31st Oct.	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,933
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,451
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
" " " Marseilles " 72, " 62, & " 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
" " " Marseilles " 50, " " 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA*	5,306
18th ,,	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th March	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers

P & O SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

10th Nov.	SOUDAN connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China, Japan Australia
24th ,,	SICILA*	Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Straits, China, Japan Australia

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
28th Oct.	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
28th ,,	BANDRA	Basreh via Ka'chi & P. G. Ports.
28th ,,	MERKARA	Karachi
30th ,,	VARSOVA	Basreh via Ka'chi
31st ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports
2nd Nov.	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Bank, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Toyooka Maru,	S. Tsuji,	7098	20th Oct,	31st Oct.
Tottori Maru,	G. Masuda.	5973	3rd Nov,	12th Nov,
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	25th ,, ,,
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	26th Dec

* Passenger Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	309	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20278 Telegrams YUSEN.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports,
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.
(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
BANKERS and TRAVEL AGENTS
240 Hornby Road
Telephone No 20928

Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

BANKING.

General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit Current Accounts, Foreign Currency Accounts, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Order issued. Foreign Money bought and sold

TRAVEL.

Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

A WORLD SERVICE.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES 1926.

Our Registers are now open, and we advise intending passengers to register immediately for Accommodation. Government Passages also arranged and vouchers accepted in lieu of payment.

We make absolutely no charge for our services, but secure the best berths available.

Our handbook of particulars forwarded free on application

JEENA & CO.,
PASSAGE DEPARTMENT.
Gresham Building, 45, Esplanade Road,
Post B. 849 BOMBAY.
Telephone 23393. Telegrams: "JEENITIA."

INSURANCE.

PROFESSIONAL MEN?

Have you provided against total and Permanent disablement either by accident or disease

DO IT

We will tell you HOW

Apply :—

The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ld.

50/52, Churchgate St,, : : : : : BOMBAY.

AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented districts.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,306
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abora	Hafizabad	Multan City
Allahabad	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalia City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Ambalia Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra		

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

B. J. KHANNA,
Manager.
Akber Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	83,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angelos	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Soerabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHID,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. S. GRAY,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,900,000
Reserved Fund	£ 800,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£1,600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newsom, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE Co. LTD.

Lowest Rates of premium
Prompt Settlement of Claims
Liberal Policy conditions
Guaranteed Surrender Values

Represent the "National" if you desire Competitive rates.

BRANCH OFFICE:
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891,

Insurance Funds over — Rs. 3,25,000
Claims Paid Exceed — Rs. 4,25,000

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India.
We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars appiy to:—

S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents For Gujrat, Kathiawar.
Raipur, Naiwada No. 1149/9 Ahmedabad,
Messrs. ABHKURY & DEEN DOYAL,
Shikhes ... d azar, Hyderabad, (Deccan).

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
d. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi Nagpur.
Chief Agents For C. P. ... & Berar

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN
MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00 000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Pataa, Sidhpur and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shamlhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Rnoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

IT IS A FACT

that

There is a great deal of misapprehension about Physiognomy, Palmistry and Astrology

But

This is every-day practical result

that

The events predicted by

The Representative

in his short stay

in Bombay

of

The Universal Astrological & Statistical Bureau Indore City, C. I.

Are found very correct of the past, present and future to amazing accuracy in every event.

Charges Suitable all pockets.

Bureaucratic tactics, Mahatma Gandhi's affair, Mumtaz Muddle, Deshabandhu Das, Gwalior Maharaja's Longevity, Hindenburg Presidentship, recent Japan, American earthquakes—all these events predicted years before turned very exact.

Consult:—
2nd floor
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING
Tamarind Lane, Bombay
Phone: 21228
12 to 5
Room: 111, Watson Hotel, Bombay.
8 to 10 a. m.
8 to 10 p. m

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

TAKE ADVENTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—AGENTS on Allowance and Commission to Canvass in Mysore State and Hyderabad (Deccan), Bombay and Suburbs. Apply Box No. 1046, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2052

WANTED—A JUNIOR STOCKS LEDGER CLERK. Good handwriting and previous experience essential. Salary Rs. 30 to 40. Apply DAWAR H. KAZI & CO., Gresham Building, Esplanade.
A 24343

WANTED—A DRAUGHTSMAN and TRACER for office work of a local Mill. Least salary Rupees 50 per mensem. Apply to B. F. ENGINEER, "B" block, Girgaum Tarrace, Girgaum.
A R2042

WANTED—An ENGINEER for Ginning and Pressing Factory for erection work and working. Apply KOLSIDAS KHIMJI, 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R2045

WANTED.—SCHOOL MASTER to act as Head Master in one of the C. I. States High School. A man with teaching experience preferred. Apply with testimonials stating minimum salary wanted to Box No. 1045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24342

WANTED—A qualified and experienced MIDWIFE for the Honawar Municipal Dispensary. Apply with testimonials, stating qualifications, previous experience to the undersigned immediately.
N. V. NAYAK, President, Honawar Municipality, Honawar.
A 24337

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER, one who can manage provision, etc. Apply to Messrs. FILLIS & CO., 67-69, Woodhouse Road, Colaba.
A R2049

WANTED—A B.Sc. or a B.A. with Physics and Chemistry for the Coronation High School, Mangrol; one knowing cricket will be preferred; apply sharp stating the least salary expected to. M. S. MEHTA, Educational Inspector Mangrol (Kathiawar).
A R2026

WANTED—An Experienced COMMISSION BUYING AGENT for Oil Seeds and Country Produce for export against our orders. Apply with terms and particulars of experience, etc. to THE GANGA COMMERCIAL AGENCY (India) LTD., Egerton Road, DELHI. London Office: Lloyds Avenue, E. C. 3.
A R2019

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to represent as Life Chief Agents for The East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., for unrepresented districts. For terms etc., apply to THE SECRETARIES, at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By an Indian youth, well versed in Accounts, Audit, Banking Insurance Office Work, etc. a responsible post. Good references. Please write Box No. 1043, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
R2046

AN honest, reliable, energetic, clever salesman, having experience in Woollen, Cotton, and silk goods, fancy goods of all kinds, oriental art curios, Jewellery, and expert in Gems, is prepared to take up the POST as a Manager and a Salesman in a respectable well established firm, or as a commercial traveller. Please write "A" P. O. Box 3154, Bombay. (3)
B R2004

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs 450, for Rs. 200 Net. Unique opportunit to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remington 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
N W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typerite Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

PHOTOGRAPHY

EARN RS. 360. Monthly selling wonderful one minute "TEDDY CAMERA," No Capital. Particulars Free. Send stamp. J. SHAH BROS, Khetwadi Bombay.
Ph R2013

ENLARGEMENTS from any Photo even from small, indistinct, faded photos. Moderate prices. Best Work Highest testimonials. Write for full list. UNIVERSAL PHOTO ENLARGING CO., (D), Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay.
Ph. R2012

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—On 6th October, 1925, one young BUFFALO, black, small in stature, small curved and pointed horns, thin and short tail. Finder will be rewarded. D. M. PEREIRA, 17-18, Shenley, BANDRA.
PB R2054.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

LOOK HERE:—Renowned ILKAL SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Particulars in catalogue. SHRI MAHALUXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY, ILKAL, Distt. Bijapur, M. S. M. Rly.
T R1585

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road, teaches Pitman's Shorthand and Typewriting under experts by their two months' special Course. Open from 8 a.m. to 7-30 p.m., Special arrangements for speed classes and for ladies. Apply for prospectus.
M

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Daryat Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—A complete and New OIL MILL in running condition with twelve Kolus, 20 B.H.P. A.C. Motor, accessories. Stores and C. I. sheu close to Bhopal Railway Station. Rs. 8,000 for the whole lot, single pair of Kolus at Rs. 800. Extra pistons at Rs. 8/8 per nd. Pease write or see personaly J. N. GHOSE Proprietor Gilmill, Bhopal, Central India.
K 2051

WANTED—A WORTHINGTON FIRE SERVICE DONKEY PUMP new or second-hand, suitable for giving delivery of water 350 gallons per minute easily, to a height of about 150 ft. Apply Post Box No. 489.
N R2033

WANTED—One LANCASHIRE BOILER, quite new 24 feet long 6' 6" Dia and 150 lbs. pressure with all its fittings, mountings and accessories according to the Indian Boiler Act and it should be examined and certified by the Govt. Tenders should be sent in sealed cover to the undersigned Managing Director of The Gadag Mahalaxmi P. & G. Co., Ltd., before the 31st Oct. 1925.
K 24340

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

PURE HIMALAYAN HONEY, white and yellow in 2 lb tins at Rs. 2/8 and 2/4. Thin Shelled Walnuts 10 and 5 pound basket Rs. 4 and 2/4. Free delivery by Post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba.
F R2053

BRIDAL SHOWER. Presentation Bouquets; Decorated Roses, Baskets Wreaths, and Crosses. Cut Flowers, Fruit Flowering, Foliage Plants FOR SALE. SORABJEE ERANEE, Adelphi Chambers, Clare Road, Byculla.
F R1987.

PROFESSION.

UMRATH SEA-SIDE HOMES for Mental, Nervous Cases, alcoholism, drug habits. Resident Physician, Dr. Browne; Matron, Mrs. Browne; Superintendent, Captain U. L. Desai, M.D., Manchester, Mental, Nervous, Epilepsy Specialist. DR. DESAI Personal interview, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, from 28th October to 6th November 1925. Building plots facing sea available. Letters Telegrams, DR. DESAI, Umrath Station Maroli, B. B. and C. I. Rly.
P R1944

REMARKABLE POWERS OF A MESMERIST—The IMPERIAL PSYCHIC ACADEMY, Viravanallur, (S. India) undertakes to answer with astonishing accuracy any two or more simple questions relating to any subject troubling one's mind and even sent enclosed in a sealed cover, which will be returned un-opened with the answers. The charge is only Re 6-8-0 for each question, which will be realised by V. P. P. with a guarantee to refund money in case of the least incorrect answers. Date of birth or time of commencing to write the questions with name and address legibly written should be furnished. The public are invited to give a trial and forearm themselves with a knowledge of what is in store for them.
P R2043

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2912 of 1923.

AUGUSTUS MATHIAS PINTO. Plaintiff.

vs.

MARIA IDALINA DE SOUZA E COUTINHO. ..... Defendant

PURSUANT to the Final decree for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, 1925, at the hour of five O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land, situate at Churney Motoir, Chira Bazar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127, New No. 879, Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 3152 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 2134 and Street No. 264, 266 and which all premises are bounded, on or towards the East by the Girgaum Road and on or towards the North by the property of Janardhan Ramchandraji, on or towards the West by the property of Messrs. Coolu and Viswanath Kandooseth and on or towards the South by the property of Balkrishna Bhaskerji and Sakheram Kandoji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Andrade and Cunha, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of September, 1925.

R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Commissioner.

C24338

NOTICE.

SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE SHARE BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF CASSUM AHMED AND ABDUL LATIFF AHMED IN THE BUSINESS OF MILLINERY, DRAPERY, AND HOSIERY ETC., SITUATE AT KOWLOON (HONGKONG.)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3347 of 1923.

REHMABAI, widow of Moosa Cassum and others. ..... Plaintiffs

Vs.

ABDUL LATIFF AHMED & JUSUB CASSUM. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the directions given by the Chamber Judge herein on the 10th day of August, 1925, offers are invited by the undersigned for the purchase of the right, title and interest of estate of Cassum Ahmed and the 1st defendant Abdul Latif Ahmed as partners in the Millinery, Drapery and Hosiery business carried on in Hongkong and Kowloon in the name of Cassum Ahmed, till about 1917 and thereafter in the name of Cassum Ahmed or Cassum Ahmed & Co., till about June, 1924 and since then at Kowloon only in the name of Cassum Ahmed or Cassum Ahmed and Co., the business at Hongkong having been closed and Transferred to Kowloon with all the outstandings and Goodwill thereof including the right to receive the sale proceeds of immoveable properties of the said partnership bearing Wellington Street Nos. 32-34-36 at Hongkong, amounting to about 86,500 Dollars (about Rupees 1,73,000) said to have been deposited with the said firm. The Purchaser will be liable to pay and discharge all the debts and liabilities if any of the said businesses at Hongkong and Kowloon and will indemnify the undersigned the plaintiffs and the defendants and each of them against the same and against all costs, charges and expenses incurred by him or any of them in respect thereof.

The said business at Kowloon is now being managed by Hassam Sidick and Allarakhia Sidick, who allege to be partners in the same since 1917 or thereabouts and claim a 7/15th share between them in the same business, but the plaintiffs herein allege that they are merely managers thereof.

Offers should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st day of December, 1925. Acceptance of the offers by the undersigned will be subject to confirmation by the Sitting Judge in Chambers, High Court Bombay. On acceptance of an offer the purchaser will be liable to pay one-fourth of the purchase price. Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned or from his attorneys Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji & Devidas, Solicitors, 5, Bell Lane, Fort Bombay.

N. H. MOOS,
Receiver in Suit No. 3347 of 1923.
High Court, Bombay.
C24283

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI FIRE BRICKS FIRECLAY

SEATING BLOCKS FLUE COVERS ETC., ETC.

ALL AVAILABLE for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX STOCKS.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
AGENTS.
LAXMI BUILDING,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA WEEK-END SPECIAL TRAIN.

THE SPECIAL TRAIN which has been leaving Victoria Terminus for Poona at 18-30 hours on Fridays and returning from Poona at 19-30 hours on Sundays has been DISCONTINUED.

D. S. FURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23-10-25.
C 24335

NOTICE.

AS we are removing Our office from 95, Ash Lane to MEADOWS STREET (Palkhiwalla's Buildings), all our clients are requested to kindly take away their papers relating to completed matters, otherwise the same will be destroyed and we shall not be responsible for the same.

Bombay, 27th October, 1925.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL
C24330

TIMBER AUCTION SALE.

The following approximate quantities of timber will be offered for sale at the Government Timber Depot Beypore on each of the following dates at 12 noon. Beypore is 3 miles by boat from the Feroke Railway Station on the South Indian Railway.

16th November, 30th November and 21st December 1925:—

Teak (above 26 Cubic feet in volume) 10,000 C. Ft.

Teak (9 cubic feet to 26 cubic feet in Vol) 20,000 C. Ft.

Short logs (average 15 Cft. per log). 2,000 C Ft.

500 Teak measurables and about 2,000 Teak poles of various sizes.

Miscellaneous:—Venteak, Mathi and Illa Marudu 10,000 Cft.

For further particular's apply to

A. M. C. Littlewood.
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

Nilambur, October 18, 1925.
C24331

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "CHAGLA VILLA" AT DADAR MAIN ROAD, DADAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to them under mortgage dated 3rd day of August, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT & COMPANY will on SUNDAY the 15th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by auction on the premises the following:—

All that piece of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon lying on the East side of Dadar Main Road admeasuring about 2,080 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old Nos. 476, 573, to 576, New Nos. 13325 and 13441, New Survey No. 2/2017 and 2/2018 and in the Municipality under F Ward No. 808 and Street No. 168, Dadar Road, bearing Cadestral Survey No. 89 and bounded on the East partly by the property of Haji Ebrahim Haji Suleman and partly by the property of Madhavdas Goculdas, on the West by Parel to Mahim Road, on the North by the property of Haji Ebrahim Haji Suleman and on the South by the property of Fatmabai, widow of Abdeally Samaeodin.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 31st October 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the Bank.
2 C/s Clocks.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Anandrao Maruti Velunje:—

1 "Martini" model 1922 touring car torpedo body 20 H.P., 4 cylinders 7 seater in perfect running order.

BENNETT & CO.,

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of 5 Motor cars advertised to take place on 29th October, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) has been POSTPONED until further notice.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

DEVELOPING & PRINTING DONE IN 24 HOURS

RELIABLE GOODS CAN BE HAD FROM

"DAVE BROS."

SUCCESSORS TO

R. M. SELAT & SONS.

DEALERS IN PHOTO MATERIALS.

and all Kodak Supplies :-

Head Office, 177, Hornby Rd, BOMBAY. | Waterloo-Mansions, Opp. Majestic Hotel, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE ENIGMA OF MOUNT AGEL"

A tense and dramatic picture that holds you breathless from beginning to end with its story of love and adventure, set among the scenic splendour of the rugged and snow-clad French Alps.

(6 reels)

"OGS OF WAR"

(OUR GANG)

PATHE GAZETTE

TIME:—6, 8 & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

NOTHER WEEK! ONE MORE WEEK!
At the Request of Disappointed Public
The Popular Film
ORTUNE & FOOLS
Specially Produced by Krishna Film Co., Bombay.
he Best Social Picture of the Day
AT
RISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road
TIME—5, 7 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA AT 3 P. M. ON HOLIDAYS.
the admirable acting of the Film Star
s PUTLI of stage-fame, Miss GOHAR and Miss GULAB.

IMPERIAL
CONTINUES
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
KOHINOOR'S SUPER PICTURE
HIRJI--KAMDAR
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:
at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS
On Sat. & Sunday at 3 P. M.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily,
at. Sun. & B'k. Holidays at 3-30 P. M.
rices:—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 & As. 3 Including Tax.
2nd Week! 4 Episodes.
Adventures of Tarzan
starring
ELMO LINCOLN.
More Thrills! further Romance.
Also One-Reel Comic.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
SRI GURU GANESH
SHRI PITHASEWAK SADHARMA PREMI
RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ
will stage on
WEDNESDAY, 28th October AT 8-30 P. M
SAUNSHAYA KALLOL
Revati—Mr. Raghuvir Saokar.
AT THE
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October 27.

A substantial drop of 101 to 94 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market deemed on heavy long liquidation on bearish Bureau Report. Liverpool has been reported 59 to 58 points lower.

The Agricultural Bureau Report issued yesterday in New York and received here to-day shows the estimated crop upto 17th October, as 15,226,000 bales compared with previous report of 14,759,000 bales, and 12,675,000 bales same period last year. The quantity of cotton ginned upto 17th instant is 9,520,000 bales against 7,102,000 bales previous report and 7,615,980 bales last year.

Messrs M. and B. Stern have received the following cable dated 26th instant from their Liverpool firm:—

"Crop is larger than anticipated. We look for steadily declining prices."

Note:—

The crop given above is exclusive of Linters hence it would appear th eyield is greater by far than the Bureau has led the World to believe, judging from its former publications.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 26th instant (5-20 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Bureau larger than expected. Expect declining tendency."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 26th instant as under:—

"Indicated yield considerably above expectation. Further decline likely."

As has been the case in the previous two official documents, the Government report has again caused a surprise this time as well. Popular anticipation had been around the figure indicated by the last Bureau Report, with a fear that it might even be still lower. When, therefore, the present Government report made its appearance indicating a yield of close on 4,65,000 bales more than their last figures, it came as a great shock and operators in all markets were bewildered in the extreme. Previous to the publication of the document, not only were "short" accounts being finally squared up, but a certain amount of "long" cotton was being put in the books in various quarters, on the feeling that the document was almost sure to have somewhat of a bullish character, but unfortunately these prognostications were very much falsified by the event. Although the crop estimate shows a comparatively larger figure than the last report, the ginning this time is by no means heavy and the figure indicated for the same is even less than general expectations.

It is just possible that the trade may now take advantage of the drastic fall and come out to secure their requirements at the present level and cause some recovery in values.

The local market, on the other hand, does not seem to have responded fully to the heavy break on the other side, but we expect that sooner or later prices here will have to give way considerably.

In sympathy with the heavy declines in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 8 lower with Broach April-May at Rs. 402½, and steadily eased to Rs. 398½ on Bazar operators and Japanese Houses selling. On buying by Commission Houses the market recovered to Rs. 400 and closed at Rs. 399½. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 399½ and closed easy at Rs. 397½ on selling by Japanese Houses and Marwari Shroffs.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 376 and gradually declined to Rs. 370½ on Commission Houses and Bazar operators selling. On Shroffs buying the market recovered to Rs. 373 and closed at the same rate, whilst March opened at Rs. 376½, and going down to Rs. 374½ closed at Rs. 376½. Commission Houses were sellers. F. G. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 398½ and Rs. 334 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday.

Our market for ready and forward business will remain closed to-morrow for "Kartaki Ekadashi."

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

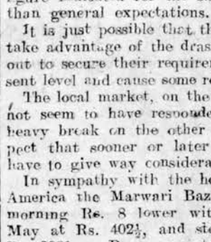
Fully Good Broach April/May 397 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan. 328
Fully Good Bengal March 334
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan. 370 1/2
Fine March Dec/Jan. 373

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Fully Good Broach April/May 399
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan. 328
Fully Good Bengal March 333
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan. 373
Fine Oomra March 377

PRICES REDUCED.



All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only. Postage extra

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September, This year	Last year
Khandesh	15	3181	2,484
Central India	170	6,720	293
Barsi and Nagar	—	1,105	2,749
Hyderabad-Gaorani	—	197	205
Berar	18	3,963	3,523
Central Provinces	..	1,933	1,559
Total Oomras	203	17,119	10,785
Dholera	119	4,925	1235
N.-W. Provinces	347	7,837	173
Rajputana	71	1,491	111
Sind-Punjab	102	4,491	6,131
Broach	..	1	704
Coompta & Dharwar	—	11,255	4,223
Westerns-Northerns	—	5,188	12,02
Cocoanada	—	1,268	723
Timevelly and Cambodia	—	5,912	3,503
Persian	—	818	646
American	—	136	—
Egyptian and Afrjcan	2	18,915	14,434
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	—	2047
Total	844	79,493	65,782

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 22nd Oct.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Last year
Europe	1227	51,814	20,148
Japan & China	3142	34,062	26,631
Coast Ports	401	2060	4,320
Upcountry by Rail.	—	1,130	2,029
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	9,129	4,138
Total	4,740	1,04,595	1,29,836

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

	Ready	December.
Bengal Superine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	335	349
Bengal F.G. M.G.	340	355
Sind-Punjab Fine M.G.	335	.....
Sind-Punjab F.G. M.G.	340	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	.....	425
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	390	413
Nagpur Fine M.G.	390	413
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	403
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	380	403
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	365	390
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	365	390
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	350	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	350	380
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	330/35	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	420	430
Broach Fully Good M.G.	420	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	375
Muthia F.G. M.G.	.....	365
Dharwar S.G.	420	.....
Coompta M.G.	400/20	.....
Westerns M.G.	380/400	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	410/20	.....
Cambodia M.G.	430/460	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th October 1925.

Cotton	844 Bales.
Wheat	1635 cwts.
Linseed	1796 ,,
Rape etc.	Nil.
Gingellyseed	762 ,,
Poppyseed	129 ,,
Groundnuts	14539 ,,
Castorseed	2813 ,,
Rice	1085 ,,
Myrabollams	123 ,,
Cottonseed	2043 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	Nil.
Juwar	488 ,,
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	438 ,,
Coal	1851 Tons.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6 000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 bales.

Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 11.29 fair request.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 23.35 d.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	20.25
March	20.49
May	20.54
New York Noon Cal.	
January	19.42
March	19.70
May	19.80
New Orleans 10-45 a.m.	
January	19.36
March	19.34

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
October	11.08—0.7
November	10.92—.07
December	10.95—.09
January	10.97—.07
March	11.03—.08
May	11.08—.08
October	10.98—.04

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

Future Delivery Prices:—

October	10.56 unchgd.
December	10.43 unchgd.
January	10.47 +.02
March	10.55 +.03
May	10.60 +.02
June	10.56 +.02
July	10.56 +.01
October	10.47 +.02

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	19.60+.20

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

November	20.10 —.10
January	19.30 —.10
March	19.30 —.15

London, Oct. 26.

Exchange Belgium	107.75
Exchange Athens	364.00
Cuban Sugar October value	9 5/8

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Months.	To-day's price.
October	10.56—.59
November	10.40—.59
December	10.43—.61
January	10.43—.59
February	10.46—.59
March	10.52—.59
April	10.52—.59
May	10.58—.58
June	10.54—.58
July	10.55—.58
August	10.52—.56
September	10.49—.54
October	10.45—.52

Tone.—Barely steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

Months.	To-day's price.
October	20.70—.05
November	20.20—.05
December	19.70—.10
January	19.40
February	119.43
March	19.45
April	19.40
May	19.30
June	19.25
July	19.25+.05
August	19.20+.05
September	19.20+.15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

Scinde, "Good"	8.55
Scinde, "Fully Good"	8.95
Scinde, "Fine"	9.35
Bengal, "Good"	8.65
Bengal, "Fully Good"	9.05
Bengal, "Fine"	9.45
Oomra, "Good"	9.35
Oomra, "Fully Good"	9.75
Oomra, "Fine"	10.15
Broach, "Good"	9.70
Broach, "Fully Good"	10.10
Broach, "Fine"	10.50

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 26.

COTTON:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 55,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1.000.
Day's Exports to Continent 21,000.
Futures at New York.

January	19.48—1.01
March	19.75—.97
May	19.90—.95
July	19.50—.94
Spot Cotton at New York	20.75—1.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	19.60—1.20

Futures at New Orleans.

January	19.38—1.17
March	19.35—1.12

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 3/8.
Demand Bills 4.84.62.
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Minded 71 3/8.

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Oct. 26.

Futures at New York.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	19.48—1.01
March	19.75—.97
May	19.90—.95
July	19.50—.94

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Months.	To-day's price.
October	10.56—.59
January	10.45—.59
March	10.52.59
May	10.58—.58

SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

Mill shares opened weak but ater cr Fazul, Dyeing, Pearl and Century had a good rise by a speculative purchases. Cotton had a sharp decline and hence our market was strengthened Tata Hydro had narrow fluctuations.

Market is not likely to decline at present.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	3	70 4
Baroda	50	4	72 8
Central Co-operative	50	7 ½	50
Central	25	1½	22 2
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	80
Imperial	500		1430
Imperial Contributory	125	10	370
Union	78	—	3 1
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	—	7 8
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	31
Indian Cement O.	350	—	28 0
Katni Cement O.	100	—	30 4
Katni Cement D.	40	—	90
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	1 14
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	51
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.a.	810
Amritsar Pattia	100	10 p.c.	144 0
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	111
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	84
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	78
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	80
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	70
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	74
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	92
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	627 8 +D
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	90 0
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	200
Scindia Steam	30	—	6 12
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	8 p.c.	82 0
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	460
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	500
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	92 8
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	59 0
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	811 4
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	550
Karachi Electricity	100	6	58
Surat Electricity	100	—	57 8
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	310
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	480
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	478
Fort	475	—	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-38	1400
Indian Cotton	125	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	215 x D
New Berar	500	80	800
New East India	1,000	—	2000
New Mofussil P.	400	40	620
New Prince of Wales	500	51	800
Volkart U. P.	500	50	660
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	102 8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	10
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	378 12
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	92 12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	11 8
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	Sh 8	—	5 2
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	25	16 6
Jessi Engineering	50	7-8	75 +D
Mukunzie	100	30 p.c.	315
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	625
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	44
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	100	6 p. c.	88
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	—	21 4
Tata Iron Deld.	50	—	41 14
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	11 4
Thacker	50	—	180
Telephone	50	1	17
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	550
Jupiter	15	—	4 4
New India	25	1-0	11 2
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	750
Vulcan	10	6 mas	2
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	14	360
Alliance	100	—	90
Apollo	50	—	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	—	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	180
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	40	807 8
Bombay Industrial	100	—	11
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70
Bradbury	250	10	500
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	—	35
Century	100	20y	396 4
Central India O.	100	16	445 + D
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	97 8
Ceylon	100	—	40
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7 8y	98 12
Coorla	100	7	140
Crescent	100	6	193 12
Currimbhoy	250	—	310
David	500	—	320
Dawn	250	40	569
Dimond O.	100	—	11
Ei D. Sassoon United O.	19	—	0 14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	252 8
Edward Sassoon	200	—	120
Elphinstone O.	100	—	21 4
Emperor Edward	500	—	975
Fazulbhoy	250	25	791 12
Finlay	100	20	130
Framjee Pe	1,000	—	550
Globe	100	—	42 8
Gokak	100	7	106
Gold Mohur	100	—	16
Hindoostan	1,000	100	10378
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	200
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	*75	80 0
Indore-Malwa United	100	*22-8	362 8
Indian Woollen	50	—	2
Jamshed O.	250	—	70
Kastoorchand	500	—	60
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	8	81 4
Kilachand	25	—	3 12
Kohinoor	500	—	965
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150 d	46-0 +D
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	20
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	82 8
Madras United	250	15	450
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2240
Mathuradas	100	—	90
Mayar Sassoon	500	—	98 12
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2210
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	130
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay	100	10	220
New Great Eastern	200	10y	2 0
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	75
Pearl	250	12	422 8
Phoenix	100	15	420
Pianet	100	—	11 4
Premier	100	—	48 12
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	23 12
Sassoon Silk	500	—	460
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9200
Simplex	250	—	102 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	54 6
Standard	500	100	1225
Swadeshi	100	18	443 12
Swan	100	30	160
Tata Mill O	500	—	57 8
Vishnu Cotton O	500	50d	1680+D
Vishnu P.	500	35	526
Western India Spng.	1,000	40	590

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Ahmedabad Advance	—	—		360 X.D.
Bombay Cotton	—	..	..	.. 315
Bombay Dyeing	7 7 8	807 8	787-8	107-8
Century	..	378-12	390 378-12	386-4
Central India				1445
Colaba Land	—	—	—	92 12
Crescent	..	—		193-8
Edward Sassoon		..	..	.. 120
Fazulbhoy	..	783-12	808-12	788-12 811-8
Finlay	—	—	—	— 127-8
Globe	—	—	—	— 42-8
Gokak	..	—	—	— 109
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	.. 200
Indore Malwa	..	..	..	.. 362-8
Kohinoor	—	—	965	965
Madhowjee	—	..	..	— 82-8
Mathuradas	—	—	—	— 90
Meyer Sassoon	—	—	—	98-12
Mysore	..	—	..	.. 110
New Great	258-12	270	258-12	270
Pabaney	—	—	..	.. 150
Pearl	—	411-4	425 411-4	422-8
Phoenix	—	—	..	.. 420
Simplex	—	—	..	.. 102-8
Swadeshi	..	..	..	.. 445
Swan Mills	—	—	—	— 155
Tata Mill	—	—	—	— 60

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	—	—	—	.. 102-8
Bombay Steam	..	—	—	— 90
„ Tram Co., Ord.	..	..	..	91-4
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	7-8
Indian Cement	..	—	—	— 28
Central India Mining	—	—	—	31
Katni Cement Ord.	—	—	—	30-4
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	.. 51
Tata Hydro	..	827-8	836 4	826-4 835
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	..			11-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Def				41-14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

[Bombay, Oct 2'.

		Rs. a.
3½ per cent.	Rupee Paper	67 15
4 per cent.	Conversion Loan 1931-36..	86 8
5 per cent.	War Loan 1929-47.. ..	95 8
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1933 ..	99 4
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55..	99 4
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925..	103 0
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928..	105 0
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 ..	100 7
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 ..	101 7
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 ..	103 10
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 ..	104 4
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 ..	105 0
6½ per cent.	Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 ..	108 12
4 per cent.	Port Trust 1974 ..	75 12
4 per cent.	Municipal 1974 ..	75 4
4 per cent.	Improvement Trust 1974	75
6 per cent.	Port Trust 1930 ..	101 0
6 per cent.	Municipal 1929-49 ..	101 0
„	1954 ..	102 0

Tone of Market:— Dull.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68.

4 per cent Conversion Loan Due 1931-36 Rs. 86-12.

5 per cent. War Loan Due 1929-47 Rs. 95-10.

5 per cent Loan Due 1935, Rs. 95.12.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1933 Rs. 99-5.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55, Rs. 99-5.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928 Rs. 105-2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1926, Rs. 100-7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927, Rs. 101-7.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930, Rs. 103-8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931, Rs. 104-2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932, Rs. 105.

6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Due 1935, Rs. 108-12.

4 per cent. Port Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75-0.

4 per cent Municipal Due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1954 Rs 101-14.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49, Rs. 100-8.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

SHARES.

London, Oct. 26.

Hongkong Bank £129 1/2.
Chartered Bank £19 3/4.
National Bank £46 1/2.
P. and O. Bank £9 7/8.
Eastern Bank £6.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Oct. 26.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/6.

WORLD'S GREAT PREDICTOR

Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY Simply send your time and date of birth or writing letter. Specil five years' life reading with character, Map of Heavens Longevity, Finance, business prospects family etc. Rs. 4/8. One year's with the above details Rs. 2. Whole life Rs. 10. Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Rs. 1/4/0. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. S. S. REUBEN, Karachi, writes:—Your predictions are admirable. You really deserve the title ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS. Apply to:—THE BHARATA ASTROLOGICAL ASHRAM, Kasimkota, Vizag Dt. S. India.

PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE ET. DENTISTRY

Can appear in the examinations and win the respective Diplomas from an affiliated Institute.

For particulars apply with eight annas postage stamps to the Office of:

THE DEAN,
112, Baranashi Ghose St.,
CALCUTTA.

ASTHMA

RADICAL SURE CURE.
OF 25 YEARS' FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Letter No. of the Firm 21617.
Hyderabad Deccan.

To,
MESSRS. K.P. RAY & J.P.RAY BROS
Dept. No. 5, DELHI.

Dear Sirs,

Your wonderful specific for Asthma was brought from you by the request of JUSTICE Aziz Mirza, HIGH COURT JUDGE of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government. The medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS to the patients.

Yours faithfully,
RAI B. CH. CHATERJI, F.R.A.S.,
F.R.H.S., F.R.C.P. (LONDON).

19-12-1924.

Note:—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

(3)

ENGLISH FOLDING LADDERS

Rs. 30 to Rs. 58.

Particulars from

BALSARA & Co.

29, Medows St., FORT.

Art Is Admired Everywhere.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

Making Good Blood

If your child is "looking pale," take it as a danger sign. The child may degenerate into a permanent state of ill-health.

But Virol is rich in vitamins and precious food substances that promote growth and development. Given regularly *now*, it will save the cost and anxiety of "patching up her health" in future years.

School Children need Virol

Virol actually increases the red cells of the blood, it builds bone, nerve and muscle tissue, bringing roses to the cheeks and a splendid glow of health to the whole body.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year.

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON W.5, ENGLAND.

If you seek Market
FOR YOUR GOODS
IN THE PROVINCE OF
Behar and Orissa
ADVERTISE
IN
SEARCH LIGHT
BECAUSE
It is the most influential, popular and largely circulated paper in the Province
AND
It is read by the officials, Indians and Europeans, rich and poor alike.

CHARGES VERY MODERATE

Apply to:
The MANAGER,
Search Light,
PATNA.

BIG PRICE REDUCTION
IN
SECOND HAND CARS

1. A 30 H. P. 1920 model, Daimler. Double landaulette, beautifully fitted and upholstered. Rudge Withworth wire wheels, 2 spare. C. A. V. Dynamo lighting and Starter. In splendid order. Price Rs. 15,000/-.
2. A 10 H. P. 1922 model, Wolseley with luxurious Coupe' body upholstered. Bedford cord. C. A. V. Dynamo lighting and Starter. Condition perfect. Price Rs. 2,500/-.
3. A Willys Knight, Sedan, beautifully fitted and upholstered. Practically new. Price Rs. 6,000/-.
4. Detroit Electric Sedan car beautifully upholstered, with all necessary fittings. In perfect order and very little used. Price Rs. 5,000/-.
5. Five Overland cars model "4" 1920 in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,500/- each.

Apply to:—
THE HAKIM GARAGE,
Alwar,

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

S. L. C. EXAMINATION DATES.

"A Muslim" (Randev) and "one Mahomedan (Panchgani) point out that the date fixed for the commencement of the S. L. C. Examination for 1926, viz. the 12th April, is extremely inconvenient to Muslims as the Ramzan Id falls on the 14th April. The correspondents request the authorities to postpone the examination for a week.

VERNACULARS IN COLLEGES.

Mr. S. P. Mody (Bombay), C. M. Desai (Bombay), and "Sympathiser" (Jodiya) say that the value of the option given to Matriculation candidates to substitute a vernacular for a classical language is almost entirely lost by similar option not being extended to the first two years' courses at College. They request the University to extend the option to Colleges as early as possible.

2nd LL.B. EXAMINATION.

"Equitas" (Knola) complains that an unrecognised Sanskrit word like 'Paribhashika", was used in the Hindu Law paper at the last 2nd LL.B. Examination and that consequently many candidates ignorant of Sanskrit had to drop the question containing the word, though, if the English equivalent were used they could have answered the question. He requests the authorities to make allowance for this fact.

LEVEL CROSSING GATES AT DADAR.

Mr. Bomanji Pallonji Choksi (Dadar) points out that owing to the closing of the Level Crossing Gates on both Railways at Dadar with effect from the 1st October, the large number of pedestrians especially women, children and persons bearing heavy loads are much inconvenienced as they have to use narrow wicket gates. He suggests that more wickets gates should be provided.

SWARAJISTS AND SALARIES.

Mr. R. B. Cooper (Bombay) suggests that if at all Swarajists should accept salaried posts, they should either accept reduced saaries or donate a good part of their salaries to public institutions.

THE CAWNPORE CONGRESS.

Mr. Jang Bahadur Singh (Delhi) says that the work of preparing for the Cawnpore Congress Sessions is considerably hindered by the recent arrest of some active Congress workers and requests leaders like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Pandit Motilal Nehru to come to the rescue and actively help the organisers.

HISTORICAL STONE INSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. D. K. Jadhav (Poona) says that while touring about as a member of the District Local Board, Sholapur, he has come across certain inscriptions beautifully chiseled out upon black trap stone and that persons interested in them may communicate with him—c/o Dr. D. K. Goray, N. M. Wadia Hospital, Poona City.

WASTE OF WATER.

"Lavan" (Bombay) says that the municipality's employees engaged in watering trees waste much water by leaving the pipes half closed. He requests the Corporation to put a stop to such waste.

RAILWAY SERVANTS' TYRANNY.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala says that poor fishermen, milkmen and vegetable sellers coming to Bombay from distant places are harassed at various stations by petty railway officials who are not satisfied till they get something out of the poor vendors. He requests the higher Railway authrities to put a stop to such tyranny.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Oct. 27.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi.				
Textile	Per lb.	1	1	0
Century	,,	1	0	0
Jacob	,,	1	0	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	0	0
Elphinstone	,,	1	0	0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0	15	0
Jamshed	,,	0	15	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inch.:—				
Standard	Per lb.	1	3	9
Century	,,	1	3	9
Hindustan	,,	1	4	9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	5	0
Phoenix	,,	1	4	0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	3	9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	3	0
Kaliamardan	,,	1	4	0
Daud Sahib	,,	1	3	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5302.—				
Machael Mill	Per lb.	1	4	3
Hindustan	Per lb.	1	4	3
David Mill	,,	1	3	9
Apollo	per lb.	1	3	9
E. D. Sasseon	,,	1	3	0
Long Cloth x Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1	3	6
Swan Finlay	,,	1	3	3
Gold Mohor	,,	1	2	2
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	3	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	3	6
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	2	6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	2	3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	2	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	2	6
Sundari Brand	,,	1	2	6
Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.				
Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	3	0
Century	,,	1	5	6
Dhooties 10 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	5	0
Century	,,	1	4	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	2	0
1386 Tata	,,	3	11	0
Check Grey Drill x lb. 5				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5	8	0
Jamshed	,,	5	8	0
Century	,,	5	10	0
Pearl Pebaney £5	,,	5	10	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5	13	0
Bleached Check:				
Kasturchand Mill	,,	6	10	0
Bombay United	,,	6	6	0
Black Check.				
5800 Sholapur	,,	14	8	0
Textile Mill 23½	,,	5	6	0
Galwun No. 5124:—				
Hindustan	,,	10	2	0
Salita:—				
Century	Per lb.	1	2	6
Textile	,,	1	2	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	2	6
Stripped Sadis Yards 12.				
777 Crescent	,,	2	15	0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	7	0
Great	,,	1	6	0
Phoenix	,,	1	6	0
Kohinoor	,,	1	6	0
Chadar Kori Calender.—				
Hindustan	Per Piece	1	3	6
David	,,	1	3	0

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 26.

Para Up River Fine, Spot November/December sellers 44 1/2.

Tone.—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot October sellers 49.

Tone.—Steady little demand closed quiet easier on some realizations.

Ribbed Smoke Sheets October buyers 48.

BUREAU REPORT.

Washington Oct. 26.

The U. S. Department of agriculture in its report gives an estimated production of 15,226,000 bales, the condition of the cotton crop not being given, whilst the cotton ginned upto 18th October is 9,520,000 bales.

BARLEY.

London, Oct. 26.

Karachi Barley 36 O/N nominal.

ARE YOU REALLY HEALTHY?

Several thousands of satisfied patients all over the country have borne testimony to the fact of their having been freed from disease and of having been assured perfect health by a course of this famous Medicine.

SIDDHA KALPA MAKARA-DHWAJA

Consult Free
The Famous Physician
Dr. N. V. SRI-RAMACHARLU Ph. D. Sc.

who is now on a short visit for twelve days only from 26th October to 6th November (both days inclusive) to
BOMBAY

at the Empire Hindu Hotel, (near Victoria Terminus) Hornby Rd., Fort,

between the hours of 7-30 to 11-30 in the mornings.

2-30 to 6-30 in the evenings.

Telephone No. 22789.

Do not miss this Golden Opportunity.

Not that you are fairly free from disease which binds you down to bed, but whether you feel fit always, every day of your life, whether you are not fatigued at the end of a day's work, whether you can really enjoy your life, whether happiness is your daily gain. It is not enough to be free from disease, you must be able to feel fresh and vigorous any time of the day. It is not every one who is able to claim good robust health.

The Renowned Tonic of the day is the medicine which will not only drive away every disease you may be suffering from but also ensure for you permanent good health and vigour. Prepared scientifically from costly indigenous ingredients such as Gold, Mukta, Provala, Siddha Makaradhwaja, etc., purified and suited to modern conditions, this medicine is a Real boon to Suffering Humanity. Whatever the disease, and however complicated or chronic, this Gift of the Ancients will eradicate it completely.

—:o:—

Complete Course in Phial of 60 Pills.
Rs. Ten.

Postage and Packing Extra.

Get a Phial to-day and begin your course of becoming healthy. A day's health is more than its price—but it gives much more—a lifetime of health!

THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD.,

THE LEADING INDIAN CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

ESPLANADE .. .. MADRAS.

(P. O. Box. 151.)

GROSSMITH'S "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne

has a wonderfully refreshing odour of invigorating quality. Don't merely ask for Eau de Cologne but Grossmith's "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne—the product of nearly a hundred years' continuous improvement. Magical in relieving headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves.

Ask also for "Golden Still" Eau-de-Cologne TOILET SOAP, BATH SOAP, BATH CRYSTALS, and TOOTH POWDER.

Of all Chemists & Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors,
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.
Representative: WALTER WHITE, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 29.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Oct. 30.

Public meeting re. Royal Commission on Currency and Exchange, Gaiety Theatre, 6 p.m., Mr. M. A. Jinnah to preside.

SATURDAY, Oct. 31.

S. S. "Razmak", with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Oct. 28, (Wednesday)	6h. 37m.	6h. 9m.
Oct. 29, (Thur)	6h. 37m.	6h. 8m.
Oct. 30, (Fri.)	6h. 37m.	6h. 7m.
Oct. 31 (Sat.)	6h. 38m.	6h. 7m.
Nov. 1 (Sun.)	6h. 39m.	6h. 6m.
Nov. 2 (Mon.)	6h. 39m.	6h. 6m.
Nov. 3 (Tue.)	6h. 39m.	6h. 5m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The "Clan Harmonides", arrived Suez on the evening of the 23rd instant.

OPEN AIR WIRELESS CONCERT.—The Bombay Municipality by an arrangement with the Bombay Presidency Radio Club will give its second Open Air Wireless Concert to-day (Wednesday), 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., when a programme will be given by the Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the music can be listened to in the Victoria Gardens.

A LECTURE ON HINDUSTANI MUSIC.—Under the auspices of the Saraswat Mahila Samaj, Santa Cruz, Mr. V. N. Bhatkhande will deliver a lecture on "Hindustani Sangeeth Padhathi", in Marathi, in the premises of the Saraswat Colony at Santa Cruz, on Sunday, the 1st of November, at 5 p.m. All are cordially invited.

ELECTIONS TO A. I. C. C.

Applications are invited for seven seats on the All-India Congress Committee. Candidates must be members of a Congress organization subordinate to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and must be duly proposed and seconded.

Nominations must reach the B. P. C. C.'s Office, Congress House, 223, Girgaum Back Road, up to 6 p.m. (S. T.) on Wednesday, the 4th November.

BOMBAY YOUTH WEEK.

OPEN-AIR SPORTS TOURNAMENT.

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Youth Week Celebration Committee have decided to organise in connection with the forthcoming Youth Week an open air sports tournament for Sunday, the 22nd November next. The tournament will be held on the Grant Medical Clege Gymkhana grounds, Kennedy Sea Face, Chowpatty. For the convenience of the competitors, the sports have been classified under three heads and they will be open to school students, collegians and all those under the age of 30 years. As many as 20 events will be gone through and for each event two prizes will be awarded. An entry fee of annas four per event will be charged and they will be accepted till the 16th of November. Heats will be drawn on the 18th November. For further particulars, competitors are requested to communicate with the Joint Hon. Secretaries, the Bombay Youth Week Celebrations Committee, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road.

STRAIGHT TO THE LUNGS!

PEPS A MOST VALUABLE SAFEGUARD AGAINST COUGHS, COLDS, CHILLS, ETC.

During this season of lowered temperature and chilly nights you need Peps more than ever. These famous breatheable tablets enable all coughs, colds, chills, sore throat and bronchial troubles to be treated in a safer, better and more direct way.

The Peps treatment, virtually the breathing of healing invigorating pine-forest air straight into chest and lungs, is infinitely safer and more effectual than swallowing drug-laden liquid medicine into the stomach.

As a Peps tablet dissolves in the mouth, the balsamic healing fumes given off are carried with the breath down the throat and bronchi into the vital inner recesses of the chest. These Peps fumes cut phlegm, soothe, purify and heal the tender irritated airpassages, and fortify and strengthen the entire breathing system.

An immediate sense of chest comfort and breathing ease is produced by Peps. Soreness and inflammation is quickly allayed, and mischievous germs infesting the throat and breathing tubes are speedily destroyed.

For coughs, colds and night chills, wheeziness and tightness of chest, sore throat, breathing difficulty, laryngitis, children's and old folks chest weaknesses, bronchial asthma, bronchitis, and other affections of the air passages, Peps provide a handy, safe, pleasant and most effectual remedy.

In sealed glass bottles, enclosed in blue carton, containing full directions for use and handy little corkscrew. Of medicine vendors everywhere, price Re One. Direct from Agents, Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 27

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1-8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1.6 13-32
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 832.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. T. Frcs. 887
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. D. Frcs. 872

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 108.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 164½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 214½.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.85.
London—Paris Frcs. 114.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10
London—Brussels Frcs. 108.00.
London—Rome Liras 121.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.30.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Oct. 26.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady.
Bar Gold £4.4.10 1/2 downward tendency.
Bar Silver Spot 33 1/16 quiet.

London, Oct. 26.

Rentes 3 per cent 46 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 1/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 3/4.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 1st October 1925.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/8.
Bars Sold £10,000.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 26.

Stockholm	18.18
Christiania	22.93
Amsterdam	12.04
Switzerland	25.16

The Bombay Mails of 10th instant were delivered in London on 26th instant.

London, Oct. 26.

Exchange on London in Paris 115.20.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.37.
Exchange on London in Italy 122.65.

New York, Oct. 26.

Demand Bills 4.84.62.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4-3/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1½ per cent.
1 month 1-3/4 to 2 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4½ per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steadier.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 26.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 14 1/4.

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Sovereigns Ready 13-4-6.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-0.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-7-0.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-3-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-3.0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21.3-6
Bar silver ready Rs. 73-13-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73-10-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73-9-0.

London, Oct. 26.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10½.
Silver ready d. 33-1.
Silver forward d. 32-12.

TONE OF SILVER—
China sold. Speculators bought to cover sales. Market closed dull.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Oct. 26.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87 1/4 +1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 7/16 +1/8.
Conversion Loan £76 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102 3/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 55 3/8+1/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 51 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 57 3/4 +1/8.

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 26.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 48/9 sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs. 50/6 value.
Tone:—Firm, dearer shorts covering near. Australian 51/9 D/J sellers firm dearer. quite.
Choice White Karachi 53/ O/N nominal.

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 26.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):
£18 1/8 O/N sellers.
£17 7/16 J/F paid 17 3/4 D/J paid.
Tone:—Quiet trade lower prices closed steady at decline.
Castorseed Bombay:—
£8 N/D sellers firm, inactive nominal.
£19 O/N sellers slow cheaper.
Linseed Bombay £ unquoted nominal.
Rapeseed, Erozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £20 O/N nominal.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £20 3/8 O/N sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £20 3/8 O/N nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £19 7/8 O/N nominal.
Tone of rapeseed:—Neglected.
Yellow Cawnpore £23 1/4 O/N.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 26.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags October/November sellers £20 1/4 buyers £20 1/4.
Tone.—Slow demand at lower prices.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.
April/May done £19 1/4.
November/December value 36/9.
January/April buyers 37/7 1/2.

METALS.

London, Oct. 26.

English Best Selected Copper £64 3/4.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 3/8.
Copper Bruziers £79.
Yellow Metal 70 1/2.
Hard Spelter 33.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2.
Tin Block £231 1/2.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION AT TELEPHONE CO.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate charges of forgery of valuable securities for the purpose of cheating, criminal breach of trust and misappropriation were preferred against Motiram Sakaji Dhurandhar by Mr. R. H. Parker.

Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant.

The complainant stated that he was the secretary of the Bombay Telephone Company Ltd. He alleged that the accused joined the Company in 1921 and since 1922 had been in charge of the stationery department on a salary of Rs. 100 per month. As such, it was part of the accused's duties to make a report from time to time of articles required in the office. He had then to get quotations from the market, prepare orders on printed "purchase order forms" that were kept in duplicate in the office and then get the signature of the Secretary on such forms duly filled in with the articles required. The accused had then to get these articles supplied by various merchants.

The merchants were paid by cheques signed by the Secretary after the accused had signed the delivery vouchers of the merchants. The complainant alleged that in September last or thereabout a stationery supplier came to him and produced certain bills that were long overdue. The supplier also produced orders that were written not on the printed forms of the Company and were signed by the accused instead of the Secretary. The supplier also complained that the accused had in payment of these bills given him two cheques on his personal account but the cheques were dishonoured.

It was also discovered, the complainant alleged, that very excessive prices were paid for stationery and as the accused gave no satisfactory explanation about the affair he was suspended on September 12 and inquiries were started.

It was then discovered, that the accused had systematically been defrauding the company and had resorted to various ingenious devices to commit frauds. He had, it appears, been secretly receiving heavy commissions from the dealers and had been adding several items in the purchase orders after they had been signed by the Secretary. It was also discovered that he used to get printing work done or materials supplied at cheaper rates from the bazaar and prepared fabricated bills with increased rates in the name of a bogus printing press. These bills were signed by the accused himself with an assumed name and after getting them cashed misappropriated the differences.

The complainant then gave several instances of frauds alleged to have been practised by the accused and further stated that when the accused learnt that his fraudulent actions had been discovered he made a clean breast of the whole affair and admitted his guilt. He confessed that his fraudulent transactions had brought him about Rs. 10,000. Part of this amount he had lost on the racecourse and the rest had been paid to cover other expense.

As the accused was still in Bombay and was likely to abscond the complainant applied for immediate process. His Worship issued a warrant against the accused.

THE WEATHER.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 27th October 1925

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m.	29.998 inches
Above normal	.088
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day)	29.892
Above normal	.076
Change of 8 a m barometer in past 24 hrs	— .010
Temperature (dry bulb at 8 a m	79.4 degrees
" " (wet bulb)	74.8
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs	92.5
Above normal	4.3
Minimum " " "	76.6
Above normal	0.6
Relative Humidity at 8 a m	80%
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day)	54%
Direction of wind at 8 a. m.	E N E
Velocity " at 8 a. m.	7 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24hours	118 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours	20 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 27th October, 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.42in. of rain, and Lahore and Ambala each 0.12in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and the air is much damper than usual. Day temperature was below normal, while night temperature was higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and in the west of the province humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature was almost as usual; the minimum was locally above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.18in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Sind and west Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded over east Rajputana. Vapour in air is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was below normal in upper Sind; the minimum continued higher than usual almost everywhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in west Kathiawar and in defect locally in Gujarat and Central India West. Maximum temperature was above normal at Indore and the minimum in Gujarat and east Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the north-western districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Raipur and in defect generally in the west of the province. Temperature was above normal in the latter area and almost as usual elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are mostly clear and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 92 deg. 5 (4 deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 76 deg 6 (1 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and in one west of the division the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal at Malegaon; the minimum was lower than usual in the central Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has again caused a few duststorms and thunder-storms, associated with light falls of rain, in the Punjab and Rajputana. Rainfall has been local in the Punjab and southeast Madras with a few falls in Rajputana. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Coimbatore 1.86" and Negapatam 2.07".

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in Malabad.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 26th October 1925 issued from Simla.

The western disturbance has caused nearly general rain in the North-West Frontier Province with local falls in northeast Baluchistan and local dust and thunderstorms in the Punjab plains. Rain has also fallen locally in south Madras and south Burma.

The chief amounts were:—Diamond Island two inches, Sialkot a quarter; Cherat three-quarters; Peshawar, Parachinar, Fort Sandeman a half; Trivandrum one; Cochin, Tinnevelly, Kodaikanal one and a half; Pamban three-quarters; Madura Coimbatore a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH OF OCT. 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	—	1.03	1.44	—0.41	9.78
Punjab—					
Multan	—	2.0	5.0	—2.68	7.20
Rawalpindi	0.42	26.1	22.9	+3.15	34.73
Lahore	0.12	13.0	5.0	+0.80	19.82
Hissar	—	11.2	11.6	—0.42	14.42
Ambala	0.12	31.4	24.0	+7.39	30.41
Delhi	—	18.0	22.0	—4.01	26.84
United Provinces	0.0				
Agra	—	29.85	24.39	+5.49	26.90
Mainpuri	—	—	—	—	27.07
Jhansi	—	29.80	33.86	—3.96	36.17
Cawnpore	—	31.60	35.22	+8.34	35.92
Allahabad	—	39.10	35.82	+.286	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	—	4.1	2.52	+1.85	3.66
Karachi	—	5.40	5.90	—2.50	7.90
Rajputana-Bikaner	—	6.48	9.72	—3.23	11.79
Ajmer	..	8.00	18.12	—10.1	20.66
Jaipur	0.18	11.58	21.9	—10.1	24.21
Kotah	—	20.9	26.22	—5.31	28.23
Mount Abu	..	57.02	38.20	+24.8	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	—	2.90	13.7	—10.78	14.36
Dwarka	—	5.0	12.7	—4.64	15.52
Veraval	—	16.7	18.0	—1.26	18.86
Rajkot	—	9.18	20.28	—10.1	26.20
Bhavnagar Pass	—	14.35	20.05	—5.70	21.26
Gujarat—					
Surat	—	24.5	40.11	—15.6	40.97
Ahmedabad	—	21.91	27.12	—6.01	28.88
Deesa	—	13.04	25.12	—10.0	26.71
Central India West					
Neemuch	—	23.2	27.5	—4.2	28.19
Indore	—	17.0	31.2	—14.2	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	—	37.62	31.10	+6.3	35.11
Saugor	—	47.00	41.6	+0.4	44.96
Hoshangabad	—	37.8	40.9	—3.1	45.82
Khandwa	—	44.7	27.0	+1.11	29.03
Akola	—	40.8	30.5	+9.3	31.35
Amraoti	—	32.30	29.4	+2.9	33.06
Nagpur	—	39.2	34.0	+8.13	48.87
Chanda	—	38.51	27.4	+9.11	31.30
Raipur	—	57.9	40.47	+14.4	50.83
Konkan—Bombay	..	81.04	76.9	—2.2.	70.66
Ratnagiri	..	99.0	97.1	—4.7	99.92
Mormugao	..	77.00	83.40	—1.40	94.96
Karwar	..	120.0	115.7	+1.8.	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	—	12.69	20.09	—7.40	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	16.60	13.36	—2.85	22.33
Poona	—	17.00	23.85	—6.90	27.11
Sholapur	—	22.61	24.00	—2.24	28.46
Bijapur	—	4.0	10.0	—6.0	20.9
Belgaum	—	40.64	43.10	—2.0	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	—	2.9	24.6	—11.7	27.58
Nizamabad Indu	—	29.0	30.0	—1.0	40.06
Hyderabad	—	35.0	27.20	+1.4	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	—	127.8	113.0	+14.8	126.68
Calicut	0.0	10.0	36.8	—8.4	147.10
Cochin	—	39.0	54.0	—14.1	114.01
Trivandrum	..	35.8	38.1	—2.1	64.0
Ceylon—Colombo	..	47.0	32.71	+14.9	34.10
Madras (Kaiadum, Malabar) & Mysore					
Masulipatam	—	13.1	30.4	—2.7	41.5
Bellary	—	11.1	14.00	—3.0	20.1
Cuddapah	—	24.2	23.2	+0.0	31.2
Madras	—	14.82	24.01	—0.0	50.4
Bangalore	—	11.01	24.7	—7.0	35.37
Coimbatore	1.86	11.08	11.30	—0.22	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	16.0	17.7	+1.	33.15
Negapatam	2.07	14.2	19.07	—4.5	54.05

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 26.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta: 12/10 1/2 Jan/March sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta: 12/10 1/2 July/Sept. sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay: 13/1 Jan/March sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:—13/1 3/4 Jan/March sellers.

Tone:—Very quiet.

GOAT SKINS.

London, Oct. 26.

Goat skins sale closed to-day generally firm.

Sold 1238,000.

Goat skins Madras prima averaged unchanged medium and ordinary 2d. to 3d. higher qualities.

Bombay Goat skins good and ordinary 3d. to 4d. higher.

Sheep skins opened to-day steady..

Bombay sheep skins, good and ordinary, no change.

Arabian Hides 6 to 6 1/2.
Abyssinian E at 10 to 16.
Abyssinian Hides 7 1/2 to 11.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
January. 27th October, 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK	19.48	19.47 0,—1		
LIVERPOOL	10.45	10.45 unchanged.	10.35	—.10

Khandi—397-8-0. Colaba—397-8-0.

BAWLA ACCUSED DOOMED.

LAST HOPE SHATTERED.

PONDE'S POSITION.

Reuter cabled yesterday that the Privy Council had dismissed the appeal of the prisoners in the Bawla murder case and there ended the last hope of the petitioners for their life and liberty. P. B. Ponde, one of the prisoners who was sentenced to death and was gone mad is still at the Lunatic Asylum, Yeravda. Anandrao Phanse sentenced to transportation for life is also located in Yeravda jail. The rest of the prisoners are still in Bombay.

It is probable that the sentence against Ponde would not be carried out just now, owing to his lunacy, but as far as Shafi Ahmed and Shamrao Dighe are concerned, they would be hanged in Oomercady jail on a day fixed by the Government of Bombay shortly, which will be intimated to the prisoners and their relatives.

RUN OVER BY TRAIN.

Javan Tejpal, a Hindu, aged about 35 years, got in a local train of the G. I. P. Railway at Victoria Terminus on Sunday at 6-30 p.m. and when the train came near Musjid station, he jumped on the platform when it was still in motion. He fell on the lines and was run over. The police being informed removed him in a stretcher to the G. T. Hospital where he died the same night, death being due to compound comminuted fracture of the skull.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KNOCKED DOWN WITH IRON RAIL

On the 12th instant at about 4 p.m. at Dadar some pipes belonging to Tata Construction Company were being carried in small trucks drawn by a small engine. The railway trucks were fenced for the protection of the public. When the engine came near the Portuguese Church Bajinath Gujar a Bhaiya tried to cross the lines and was knocked down by an iron rail. He received fracture of the bones of the right leg and was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died on Sunday last, death being due to blood poisoning following injuries.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The jury remarked that it was the duty of the Tata Construction Co., to see that all fencing erected by them at their works were fixed firmly.

PATHAN ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Karamdad Motakhan a Pathan aged about 30 years went for a swim in the Victoria Docks with another Pathan named Nadar Khudabux. Both of them went to a barge first and then jumped into the sea from Shed Nos. 3 and 4. When Nadar Khudabux came to the shore at Shed No. 14 he was quite exhausted. He could not find, however, his friend Karamdad and reported the matter to the police. A search being made Karamdad's body was recovered on Tuesday morning from the sea and removed to the morgue for inquest.

At the inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of death by accidental drowning.

WIFE'S FALSE CASE AGAINST HUSBAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Oct. 26.

Some time ago Bai Manoramabai, a young Brahmin woman, had filed a complaint against her husband, Mr. Govind Mahadeo Joshi, a High Court Vakil, charging him with the offences of kidnapping and cheating. The police on investigation were satisfied that the complaint was flagrantly false and Bai Manoramabai was ordered by the Magistrate, Thana, to be prosecuted.

Against this order an appeal was presented to the Thana Sessions Judge, Mr. Sen, who ordered the prosecution to be dropped remarking that in the opinion of the Court no public purpose would be served by continuing the prosecution as the girl was probably instigated to lodge the complaint by persons behind her who would get off free.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN BOMBAY

"There has been a slight increase in the registration of new companies compared with the figure of the previous year", says the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, in his last annual Report; "but so long as the depression in trade continues the increase is likely to be small." During the year under report, 72 new companies were registered as compared with 55 in the previous year. Thirty-two were public companies having a nominal capital of Rs. 1,92,36,700, and 34 private companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 6,81,02,000. Six were companies limited by guarantee.

Two companies and their Managers were prosecuted for intringing the provisions of sections 103 and 136 of the Indian Companies' Act and carrying on business without filing the required declarations and statements. Several private companies failed to submit the annual returns in time. These were warned and their statements were accepted late without prosecution.

1925 LEGAL PUBLICATION.

Sanji Rao Companies Act ... 14 0 0
Sarkal Evidence Act ... 14 0 0
All-India Criminal Hand-Book 2 vols. ... 7 0 0
Mitra Transfer ... 7 8 0

C. HIMATLAL & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.

TILES & MARBLES
Our quality Defy Competition.
SAJAN & CO.,
4, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & CO., Marble and Tile Merchants of Fort Street, Frere Road, have REMOVED their OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS to 79, HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY. Clients are requested to take note of the new address and oblige.

F. MURAGLIA & CO.

YEARLY REDUCTION SALE.
HAS JUST BEGUN
12½% DISCOUNT
IN
JAVERI
AND
BANGALORE CAPS
Along with this a gift of splendid article to each buyer of a Cap
PATEL BROS.
PYDHONIE Tram Junction

VISRAM BROS
2, Rampart Row, BOMBAY.
Telg. "VIZY" Tel. 20567
IMPORTERS OF :
COAL, COKE, PIG IRON, MOULDING SAND, FIRE-BRICKS, AND ALL FOUNDRY & MILL REQUIREMENTS.
CONTRACTORS IN
Electrical Wiring,
Lightning Conductors
Sanitary Engineering and
Garden Fittings,

LANDLORDS : : CONTRACTORS & : MILL OWNERS : :
If you want to get your buildings
PAINTED or DISTEMPERED
AND
If you want GENUINE stuff at MODERATE RATES
Then VISIT the
MOST RELIABLE FIRM
KHATRI & CO.
163, JamliMohalla, BOMBAY, 9

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements.

The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1925

PUBLIC UTILITY AND FINANCE.

The manner in which the public debt of India is growing has been causing considerable alarm for a long time among informed economists. This growth of debt is justified on the ground that the debt, which is increasing, is productive. The second premise in this official logic has, however, never been made clear, particularly in the application of extra expenditure to the railways, which are a monopoly service. Rates and fares have been increased and have been fixed in an arbitrary manner. Against the increase or for securing reasonable adjustment there is no machinery for public to raise a voice. In the meanwhile the debt goes on piling and the tax-payer will be ultimately responsible for its repayment. Another serious increase of public indebtedness is in respect of development. In Bombay Presidency alone the development debt now exceeds forty crores of rupees. What development has taken place in the last five years, which accounts for this extraordinary outlay, the public of Bombay will be able to judge. But it is an alarming figure and there is ground for serious apprehensions that everything is not well with regard to the manner in which the Government of Bombay borrow either direct or from the Government of India and in which they have been spending this money. While Government borrowing in so far as it is made abroad creates an immediate mortgage by foreign holders of Indian Government security, there is another kind of mortgage which is being created at the same time. This is in the form of debentures raised by large corporations in India to secure the finance which they require for big enterprises. One standard case of this, which this country had an opportunity of studying in detail, was that of the Tata Iron and Steel Company in which it was clear that but for the Government having recognised the steel industry as a national industry and come to the assistance of the concern in time, about seventeen crores of rupees of Indian money would have fallen into the hands of greedy aliens holding debentures. This catastrophe was averted by the one act of statesmanship, which will stand to the credit of Lord Reading's administration.

We now understand that a situation of somewhat similar difficulty has arisen in the case of the various hydro-electric enterprises under the charge of Messrs. Tata Sons and Company. Our attempts to secure detailed information in corroboration of the rumours, which have reached us, have been resisted by this Company for reasons, which are not clear, and our representative was turned away with the cryptic message that this was not a public issue. But we must warn this firm, to whose enterprise in industry Bombay city and the country owe so much, that they are in the position of stewards and guardians of the funds which have been raised for their hydro-electric enterprises in India. The amount of such funds raised in India runs into the stupendous figure of somewhere between ten to twelve crores of rupees. It is also a matter of common knowledge that several suits have been instituted against shareholders of the Tata Power Company for failure to pay the necessary calls—a fact which merely brings into relief a difficult financial situation. The public mind has been further disturbed by the breakdown of the Kundley dam and altogether the only fact about which we can speak with any certainty is that everything is not all-right. What is exactly wrong we are not being told, which, we think, is a very mistaken policy. What we would like to ask the Company is, have they officially informed Government of the situation? After all, a public utility corporation, which is going to supply power to the city of Bombay as well as to all the intermediate places between Bombay and the generating centre, is not quite on a par with an ordinary private enterprise. The Company starts with a license from Government and the Indian Electricity Act imposes some rather rigorous regulations. Being a monopoly service, it has definite obligations as to the maximum and minimum prices to be charged and as to acceptance or refusal to supply power to any individual applying for it. In the circumstances the scheme for the supply of electrical energy which for Bombay Presidency is of vital importance in view of its not possessing any reasonable supplies of coal, cannot be allowed to drift and the public is entitled to know what is being done. It would be a disaster if the public of Bombay some day learnt all of a sudden that these enterprises could not be completed and that the debenture-holders were in possession. Such a disaster would never be forgiven not only because it might mean uncertainty as to the supply of power and, therefore, a setback to the industry and railways of the province, but it would also mean jeopardising the hard-earned savings of the shareholders and others who have put their money into these schemes. When the company has the right to compel shareholders, whose financial position has been weakened through no fault of their own, to pay the balance of calls, no matter at what sacrifice, the latter are in their turn entitled to demand complete information about the situation. They are collectively entitled to protection from Government. What we would, therefore, like to know is whether such protection has been asked for, whether any assistance has been sought from Government and if it has not been sought, we wish to utter a word of grave warning to Tata Sons Limited that failure to demand such protection will be a betrayal of confidence and will greatly detract from the credit which that firm has earned for having initiated large undertakings in the past. In India intervention by the State in public utility affairs is not at all an uncommon matter. On the contrary the activities of State have been extended to such an extent as to elicit from the Finance Member of the Government of Bombay the following noteworthy words:—"It is in fact worth while to reflect on the extent to which we have in this country anticipated advanced theories of administration in the West. Our land is nationalised; the major sources of our revenue is a share of the rental which elsewhere is appropriated by private landlords, our forests are administered for the communal benefit; our railways are almost entirely owned by the Government and add to the national income."

The depression of trade and industry and the strike in Bombay and all it means in the matter of employment, have created an atmosphere, in which it is inconceivable that any Government will allow the decision on issues of such magnitude to go by default. We cannot, however, blame the Government until we know definitely whether any attempt has been made to approach them. If such attempt has been made to approach the Government, why then is the public being kept in the dark about it? The policy of working in the dark, which the Government have adopted with regard to their several enterprises and their financial ventures running into crores of rupees, has proved disastrous and will be more and more condemned in future. The arbitrary power which the Government have hitherto been exercising of spending public funds as they like in schemes which they consider productive and which may or may not serve some immediate public need, must now be relinquished and representative public men ought to be taken into their confidence. The first duty of the Government before embarking on any new venture or before throwing in their money into any scheme of improvement, without which India can go on for the moment, such as the electrification of the G. I. P. Railway up to Poona, is to consult public opinion and to apply available funds to purposes which will secure the safety of older enterprises as they have done, with universal approval in India, in the case of the steel industry. We repeat that more light must be thrown on these issues and that it is the duty of the Government to inquire what is happening to public money to the tune of rupees ten to twelve crores, which has been entrusted to the Tatas for hydro-electric enterprises. This enquiry is overdue and essential in view of the fact that large hydro-electric schemes are being projected in the Punjab and elsewhere. Considering that they are monopoly services, it may be easy to raise capital in India, but is all this capital to be raised in order to be wiped out at a later stage in favour of British debenture holders while the Government of the country are looking on? The Government of Bombay must now cease to perform purely a negative function of viewing with equanimity disaster upon disaster, which has ruined the fair name of the city and its prosperity.

THE TRUST—AND DISTRUST.

Judged by the standard of immediacy, the Swaraj party in the Bombay Legislative Council may in the present session have lost a few points; but when a policy equivalent to absence from the Council is pursued, we should expect some uncontested victories in favour of the Government. To a party that deliberately adopted a novel form of resistance, the consequences must have been apparent from the moment of decision, and we should not be surprised if Mr. Jayakar and his fellow-Swarajists regard the advantages seized by Government as matters amenable to eventual redress. A notable example of official success is found in the manipulation of the Improvement Trust Transfer Bill. We have opposed the claim of the European Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Mill-owners' Association to redundant representation in the Improvements Committee, but by 32 votes to 6, the Government have scored a victory against popular opinion. If Mr. Jayakar had condescended to issue a whip and summoned his following to the lobby, he would have quashed the pretensions of vested interests, and compelled them to proceed on the lines of single representation. The Swarajist votes would have sufficed for the purpose, but they deliberately allowed the sham to proceed and they withheld their moral support to the reactionary features of the reform. To politicians endowed with the vestry-mentality, the loss must appear immense and quite a sad condemnation of Swarajist tactics. The victories allowed in patent cases to the Government are gifts of sufferance. Returning the compliment in regard to the Port Trust Bill, the General Member took the unique and unworthy course of advising the Governor to deny sanction to the decision of the legislature and threatened the re-introduction of a bill in consonance with official humour. The Government view is that the legislation should be modelled according to the wishes of the Port Trust who refuse to accept the responsibility of cargoes unloaded at night for eleven days. The Port Trust insisted on seven days in lieu of indefinite permission, while the Select Committee suggested liability for eleven days. How did the small difference in time develop? Mr. Cowasji Jehangir succumbed to the categorical imperative of the Trust and recommended opposition by the Governor, though it was a sorry subterfuge. In other words, it is open to the Government to foil the vote of the Council by preposterous methods, and from the vehement opposition of the Government to the amendments of Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola and Mr. Baptista, we may conclude that an adverse vote would have merely delayed the assumption of general power by the Corporation over the Improvement Trust. There is no evidence or convention as to the finality of a vote in the Council while the Government are fairly confident of their counter-moves, and while the clandestine resort to veto is favoured by Indian members of the Executive.

We have, hence, to leave out the efficacy of votes as hypothetical, and examine the argument of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. H. S. Lawrence. We have strongly condemned the departure of the Select Committee in superimposing a representation to three commercial bodies equivalent to one-fourth of the pull of the board of trustees. Mr. V. A. Grantham argued that the three bodies contained a wealth of expert knowledge which should be greeted by the public, and both Mr. C. N. Wadia and Sir V. Dabholkar were vastly impressed by the offer. It did not require the reply of Swarajists to expose the pretence, but before we look to the expert value of capitalist over-representation, we may dispose of the fancy of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir that there was no double representation at all. His argument is so hollow that we can meet it only by flat denial. The European Chamber, the Indian Chamber and the Mill-owners' Association are all elementary constituencies in the general board. Their influence is in the rudimentary electorate and they have a special right of nomination in the Municipality. Last week the Corporation passed the resolution of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta protesting against the extravagant infusion of vested interests. The Corporation are to take up a vast responsibility and they can do without these officious artifices from the hands of altruistic experts, and we think those who discharge the responsibility must be given their chance without any encumbrance of outsiders. So clear is it a case of double representation that we do not think there will be any difficulty in adding the grievance to the plank of the Congress and the Municipal Nationalist parties in the coming election to the Corporation.

Mr. Lawrence improved the halting logic of the General Member by an excursion into the dangers of a wide franchise. We think the franchise still all too restricted, and the allocation of seats incongruous, but the Finance Member treats truncated reform as a venture of great faith, fraught perchance with peril. We should have imagined representation on a wide franchise a good argument against panel-influence and rotten boroughs, but Mr. Lawrence thinks it a cause for the imposition of checks and brakes at the top. It is typical of the bureaucrats' mind, and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, being no permanent bureaucrat, must have exercised the instinct of the capitalist to support such a scheme of arrested democracy. Both the members of Government are wrong and pusillanimous in their estimate of future possibilities. Mr. Lawrence made much of the investments of the Improvement Trust in terms of crores, but once the Corporation is deemed equal to the responsibility of transfer, it is impolitic to complicate the change with distrustful provisos. The responsibility of the Corporation is, in terms of crores, greater than that of the Trust and the addition does not require all the checks so officiously thrust in by the Government. The present legislation requires early amendment, and if vested interests seem now strong by under-hand recognition in face of a silent Opposition, it merely emphasises the need of an effective popular majority in the next Council.

Notes of the Day.

Germany and the Pact.

Hardly has the ink dried on the Locarno agreement than the Governments of the two principal countries, Germany and France, find themselves on the brink of dissolution. The Nationalist members of the German Cabinet have resigned in obedience to the mandate of their Party which cannot reconcile itself to the renunciation of Alsace-Lorraine under the Treaty of Versailles. Dr. Luther, the Premier, has the choice either of dissolving the Reichstag or carrying the Locarno Pact through it with the help of the Socialists. But the Socialists may refuse to vote on the Pact if only to deprive the Nationalists of the kudos of having upheld the honour of the country by refusing to renounce its claim to German territory. Unless, therefore, the active support of the Socialists is guaranteed, the only alternative for the German Premier is to appeal to the country. That the verdict of the electorate will be in favour of the Locarno Pact is hardly in doubt, but as there is no likelihood of the election taking place soon, the ratification of the Pact will have to be postponed to a date much later than that already announced.

The Rivals.

Meanwhile, in France a Cabinet crisis has only been postponed, but not averted. Well-informed circles in Paris, we are told, consider it practically certain that the Cabinet will resign *en bloc* apparently with the object of getting rid of M. Caillaux. In the speech which the French Finance Minister delivered on Sunday he himself, indeed, referred to the possibility of his imminent resignation and declared that he would be only too glad to return to the ranks and await fresh crowns of thorns on his forehead. M. Caillaux emerged from his forced obscurity with the determined but not declared ambition of winning premiership as a reward for putting his country's finances into order. He came to his office as the acutest financial genius who alone could save his country from financial bankruptcy. Singular ill-luck has dogged his footsteps. The Moroccan and Syrian campaigns have not helped financial recovery and the debt negotiations with America have practically proved abortive. The failure, therefore, to produce a real improvement has damaged his reputation. On the other hand, fortune has favoured his rival in the Cabinet, M. Briand, who has been able to get the Security Pact. The two have been engaged in a race for the prize of Premiership as a result of outstanding success in the respective spheres. M. Painleve being merely a stop-gap. M. Caillaux has failed and it will not be surprising if, after M. Caillaux's resignation is secured, the Cabinet is reconstructed with M. Briand, as the Premier.

Amenities in Up-country.

We enjoy a controversial spar or two, but we confess to our dread of the typical newspaper fights raging in North India. In ten solid columns, Maulana Mahomed Ali castigates Mr. G. S. Raghavan for the offence of a short exercise in invective. We ask the Maulana whether all this castigation is really necessary when it is open to the other side to work up an essay in personalities. Mr. Raghavan's offence was of a kind which should have been best dealt with by ignoring it altogether. Maulana Mahomed Ali is in the unfortunate position of a writer who has to give continuous explanations. He realises it and accuses Mr. Raghavan, in heated terms, of being a pseudologist destined to eternal perdition; his language is more pithy, but we convey the meaning in dignified periphrasis. Mr. Raghavan having the columns of the "Hindustan Times" at his disposal repays the compliment with paddings of English quotations in place of Maulana Mahomed Ali's Persian and Urdu epigrams. We submit they should have gone in for mutual annihilation by slinging, say, sixty words at a time, but the struggle drags on at tremendous length to the misery of patient readers. Another phenomenon in North India is the furore created by the "Muslim Outlook" predicting awful things on the abdication of the British and fooling the public with portentous programmes. All these writers dearly love the flourish of quotation and epigram, but we ask them to realise the effect of their frolic. Maulana Mahomed Ali strains the expectant reader of his weekly with the old and jaded story of the young journalist who approached Lord Morley as the specialist in general invective, and Mr. Raghavan returns the compliment with smothering commonplaces of quotation and jest. We would suggest a scheme of "cease-fire" to mitigate the torture of readers.

Consumer's Co-operation.

Most of us are so accustomed to look upon the co-operative movement as a solution for the problem of agricultural indebtedness, that we are apt to forget often that co-operation has other and, in the eyes of some, more important aspects. In England, for instance, when the term co-operation is mentioned it is intended to apply to the consumers' movement, and most writers on co-operation recognize that it is the only branch of the movement which can bring about a revolution in the economic organization of society. Though a few distributive stores and consumers' societies were brought into existence in India after the amendment of the co-operative law in 1912, it was only in the years of economic disorganization which followed the close of the war that the consumers' movement made some headway among the urban classes. But the times were abnormal, and, like many other industrial concerns which were started during those times, with the entire upsetting of the level of prices, a majority of the consumers' societies in almost all the provinces of India came to grief. A few societies which have secured the devoted attention of ardent workers or the loyalty of their members do survive, but, as a whole, the movement is in a state of stagnation. Before any attempt can be made towards its revival it is necessary to examine the causes of failure and to emphasise the factors essential for success. This task has been engaging the attention of co-operative workers in the Bombay Presidency, and the Central Co-operative Institute brought these workers together in a Consumers' Conference which was held in Bombay on Saturday under the chairmanship of Mr. Gulabchand Devchand.

A Central Store in Bombay.

The Conference concentrated its attention on the main issues before the Consumer's movement, and defined the future line of action which, it is to be hoped, will be carefully followed by co-operative workers, both official and non-official. It emphasise the need for further propagandist and educative work, and suggested the conditions under which credit sales should be permitted. But the most important resolution adopted by the Conference related to the organization at an early date of a central co-operative store in Bombay with branches in different parts of the city. The constitution and system of working of this store will be more or less in accordance with the recommendations of a special committee whose report was placed before the Conference. The central store will deal in articles generally sold by the *Dancwala* in Bombay, and membership will be open to individuals as well as co-operative societies the store serving as a wholesale supply agency in relation to primary societies. This scheme appears to be the result of considerable study and discussion, and may be instrumental in stimulating a revival of consumers' co-operation, at least in this city. But it is hoped that its promoters will ensure that the store does not meet with the same fate as overtook the wholesale society which was started in 1920 with the approval of Government but which found its business considerably hampered with the advent of a new Registrar whose notions of co-operation differed widely from those of his predecessor. The promoters would do well to trust more to their own propaganda and enthusiasm than relying on the support of the Co-operative Department in view of the unfortunate experience of the promoters of the now defunct wholesale society.

DEADLOCK IN THE COUNCIL.

(BY B. G. PAHALAJANI).

I.

After I had left July-August session for Sind, the Swarajya Party issued a manifesto declaring their deliberate intention not to participate in the proceedings of the Council. Though told that the Council was lifeless the last two days, I did not imagine the gravity of the situation created by this resolve, nor care to calculate its arithmetical result on the failure of the other parties to accomplish any move except with the condescension of the Government benches, in which I include the nominated group of four members, who, unlike the Kanjis, the Cowasjis and the Purshottamdases of the first triennium, have been extremely faithful in their backing of the Government. I, therefore, attended the Swarajya Party meeting on the 20th by special invitation as I neither belong to it nor stand pledged to its manifesto. I am now in a position to take a detached and a disinterested view of the situation on the spot and the actual effect of the working out of that resolve. I shall attempt to analyse dispassionately as far as possible its effect on the reputation of the Ministers, who are supposed to be peoples' and not the Government's representatives and on their position, on the reputation of the Government headed by a confirmed parliamentarian, and including within it two Indians supposed to be jealous of the preservation of popular interest, and the three elected Ministers.

Composition of Council.

I shall first assume roughly the numbers that constitute the several denominations in the Council and 'their attachments.' I should be pardoned for slight mistakes. Out of the 110 members excluding the President, who has neither voice nor vote, it consists of 24 Government servants (including the Ministers), 4 nominated, 7 Europeans, etc., 14 Marathas, 12 Sind Mahomedan Zamindars (excluding the Minister and Mr. Haji Haroon), 12 other Mahomedans, 28 Swarajists and 10 Independents, the latter two including Mahomedan sprinkling as well. At divisions in a full House, the Government bloc comprises (with real exceptions) of 24 official, 4 nominated, plus 7 European and 1 Parsee members totalling 36. The Swarajya Party members 28 very often aided at the voting by 7 In-

(Continued on page 8).

AVAUNT CAILLAUX

CABINET'S DECISION.

EN BLOC RESIGNS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The French Government has resigned.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Paris (1-30 p.m.)—As a result of M Briand strongly supporting M. Caillaux because he did not desire a Ministerial crisis at a time of the meeting of the Council of League in Paris, the crisis will possibly be prevented or at any rate postponed. The Cabinet is still considering the financial subject.

Paris (10-30 p.m.)—Well-informed circles consider it practically certain that the Cabinet will resign *en bloc* to-morrow apparently with the object of getting rid of M. Caillaux.—Reuter.

The political circles affirm that the Cabinet this morning decided to resign collectively.

It is rumoured in the lobbies that M. Painleve asked M. Herriot to enter the Ministry in the event of its reconstitution. It is understood that M. Herriot has reserved his answer.—Reuter.

ENQUIRY INTO SALE OF FRANC.

LONDON, Oct. 26

The French franc in London recovered in the afternoon to 112.12.

Paris.—At a meeting of the Cabinet, M Caillaux announced that he had ordered an enquiry into the sale of franc and purchase of sterling by French citizens abroad, and that the Minister of Justice would open an immediate enquiry with a view to establishing the identity of the speculators in the franc exchange.

As a sequel to the Cabinet decision to proceed against speculators on the franc, the

M. CAILLAUX.

Controller of the Ministry of Finance inspected the books of certain banks.—Reuter.

Paris.—Newspapers here are absorbed in the political crisis, and express the opinion that after the speech of M. Caillaux yesterday, only a miracle will prevent the resignation of the Cabinet this morning. M. Herriot in a speech yesterday declared that the time for physicians had passed and it was necessary for surgeons to intervene.—Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON REPORT.

HEAVY SPECULATIVE SELLING.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

New York.—The Government cotton crop report caused a heavy speculative and hedge selling on the market, prices slumping 113 to 129 points to the lowest since 1922. Covering brought about partial rally and prices closed 84 to 107 points net lower. In view of the assurance of fifteen million bale crop, raw cotton trade and cloth buyers are expected to delay purchases. On other hand the present prices in the south are probably down to or below the cost of production and holders in the interior may refuse to sell freely.—Reuter.

GERMAN CABINET.

NATIONALIST MINISTERS WITHDRAW

LONDON, Oct. 26

Berlin.—The three German Ministers belonging to the National Party withdrew from the Cabinet at to-day's meeting. The remainder discussed the situation.—Reuter.

CABINET TO REMAIN IN OFFICE

LONDON, Oct. 27

Berlin.—The Cabinet has decided to remain in office and submit a bill relating to the Locarno treaties before December. The portfolios vacated by the resignation of the members of the National Party from the Cabinet will be taken over by the other members of the Cabinet.—Reuter.

AFFRONT TO CIVILIZATION.

LEAGUE COUNCIL AND BALKANS.

MILITARY OPERATIONS ORDERED TO BE CEASED.

LONDON, Oct. 26

Paris.—After hearing the Greek and Bulgarian representatives the Council of the League announced that it was not satisfied that the military operations had ceased and requested both the States to acquaint it within twenty-four hours that their Governments had unconditionally ordered their troops to withdraw behind the national frontiers and within sixty hours to give an assurance that all troops had so withdrawn, that all hostilities had ceased and all troops had been warned that resumption of firing would be severely punished. The Council requested France, Britain and Italy to direct officers within reach immediately to proceed to the scene of conflict, report when the troops had been withdrawn and hostilities ceased and in any case at the expiration of the aforesaid time limit. Bulgaria and Greece were requested to facilitate in every way carrying out of these officers' mission.

The Council deliberated in private for an hour before announcing the decision which was embodied in the resolution drawn up by Mr. Chamberlain, the terms of which were first privately communicated to the disputants in view of their severity. The resolution emphasised the gravity of action and stated it would be intolerable and an affront to the civilisation for such incidents to lead to warlike operations instead of submission to the Council. The League would always safeguard the honour and interests of nations whose differences it was called upon to settle.

The time limits run from to-night. The Council will meet again to-morrow.

Satisfaction is felt that the Council has so speedily reached a unanimous decision.—Reuter.

GRAECO-BULGARIAN DISPUTE

LEAGUE COUNCIL'S SPECIAL MEETING.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Paris.—M. Briand presided over a specially convoked meeting of the Council of League to-day, at which Mr. Chamberlain represented Great Britain, to investigate into the Graeco-Bulgarian dispute. The chairman referred to the conflicting reports and in a statement, assented to by his colleagues, said there were two distinct questions. One—which was urgent—concerned the cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of troops by the two countries to their own territories: the other involved the ascertainment of facts to fix the responsibility and reparation which would have to be paid. This question would take time. Replying to M. Briand, the Bulgarian Minister in Paris declared that Bulgaria had in no way invaded Greece, while the Greek Minister in Paris said Greece would evacuate the Bulgarian territory when Bulgars withdrew from Greece.—Reuter.

Athens.—As a result of the intervention of Rumania, Greece and Bulgaria have agreed to sign a preliminary agreement to evacuate the respective territories which they occupied following the frontier incident, thus facilitating the task of the League Council.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

It is learned that in accordance with the decision of the League Council British Military Attache Major Giles will be sent from Athens to the scene of the Graeco-Bulgarian conflict. The French and Italian Military Attaches will also be sent.—Reuter.

BULGARIAN CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Oct. 27

Sofia.—In consequence of the Greek bombardment twenty-six Bulgarian soldiers and twenty-four civilians, including five women, have been killed or wounded.

Eleven soldiers are also missing and are believed to have been killed.—Reuter.

WON BY AMERICAN.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Baltimore.—The Schneider seaplane race of seven laps aggregating 350 kilometres has been won by Lieutenant Doolittle American Army, piloting an Army Curtiss racer at an average speed of 232,537 miles per hour, which is a record for the race.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Captain Broad (Britain) piloting a Gloster Napier was second, his average being 199 miles per hour. Bibriganti (Italy) in a Macchi flying boat was third his average being 168. The remaining two competitors, both Americans, were forced to descend, Cuddihy having averaged 220 for six laps and Ofstie 218 for five laps. Both were piloting Navy Curtiss racers.—Reuter's Special.

Cairo.—Squadron Leader Coningham and Flight Lieutenants Rowley and Baggs started from Helouan at seven this morning on three DH 9 A machines on a flight to Nigeria and back. General H. A. King and others wished them godspeed. The first halt will be Halfa and then Khartoum Obeid and Fasher after which they will fly across the unexplored French equatorial Africa.—Reuter's Special.

CHINESE TARIFF.

CONFERENCE OPENS IN PEKING.

REMOVAL OF EXISTING RESTRICTIONS URGED.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Peking.—The Tariff Conference opened here to-day at the Winter Palace. Tuan-Chi-Jui in his address of welcome mainly dealt with the demand for tariff autonomy. The Chinese Foreign Minister, Shen-Jui-Lin, was elected the Chairman. C. T. Wang outlined the Chinese proposals namely the removal of all the existing Tariff restrictions, abolition of likin, introduction of a Chinese national tariff not later than 1st January 1929 and imposition of a surtax of five per cent. on ordinary goods, thirty per cent on wine and tobacco and twenty per cent on luxuries three months from the date of signature of the agreement. Delegates of eight Powers who are signatories to the Washington treaties and also Spain and Scandinavia replied with complimentary speeches. Sir Ronald MacLeay, British Minister to China, said the British delegation was prepared to discuss tariff autonomy. Japanese delegate Hiochi said China's goal of tariff autonomy could only be reached by successive stages and it presupposed the existence of a strong unified Government and the removal of restrictions on foreign trade. He proposed a graduated tariff at an average rate not exceeding 12½ per cent as an alternative to Wang's proposals. The Conference adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter.

STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Oct. 26

Peking.—Two thousand students demonstrated this morning demanding admission to the Tariff Conference and when the demand was refused they attacked the Police with sticks and stones. Thirty constables were injured and conveyed to hospital. Some students were hurt. A number of students were arrested and order restored.—Reuter.

MOSUL DISPUTE.

BEFORE THE HAGUE COURT.

BRITISH CONTENTION.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Hague.—An extraordinary sitting of the International Court of Justice called to deal with the Mosul dispute opened here this morning. Those present included Sir Charles Marling, British Minister, Mehmed Essad Bey, Turkish Charge d'Affairs, and representatives of the principal Legations Sir Douglas Hogg, Sir Cecil Hurst, Mr. Fachieri, a lawyer and representatives of the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office and the Treasury were also present, but the seats assigned to the Turkish representatives were unoccupied. A telegram from the Turkish Government was read. It expressed a high esteem for and deference to the Court, but declared that the Turkish Government did not see any occasion to be represented on the present occasion. Sir Douglas Hogg's address occupied the whole of the morning sitting after which the Court adjourned till afternoon. Sir D. Hogg emphatically declared that the construction of the Treaty proved that the decision of the League Council contemplated by the Treaty of Lausanne was of a binding character. Consequently there could only be a question of arbitral award and no question of any recommendation for mediation as was contended by the Turks.

Referring to Fethi Bey's contention at the Conference at Geneva that he had no power to bind his Government, Sir D. Hogg declared that the relations between sovereign States would not be possible if an unconditional statement made earlier and fully accepted by the representatives could be disavowed a year later.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 27

The Hague.—The Turkish Government's telegram to the International Court of Justice expresses the conviction that the questions under discussion are distinctly political in character and cannot be the subject of legal interpretation. It quotes article three of Treaty of Lausanne and previous declarations of Lord Curzon as precluding the possibility of arbitration by the League Council, which is demonstrated by the Council's asking the Court for advisory opinion. The telegram says the British representative having disclaimed before the Council Britain's previous undertakings on the subject "the intention is thus officially manifested. It resolves itself, into the question in regard to which moreover no doubt could exist."

It concludes by drawing attention of the Court to the fact that the Turkish Government has also clearly and adequately explained its views regarding the request submitted by the Council and latter's competence.—Reuter's Special.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST.

FRIDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Gaiety Theatre on Friday the 30th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to protest against the composition of the Royal Commission on Currency and Exchange, and endorse the view of the Legislative Assembly that the Commission does not represent Indian interests adequately and effectively in spite of the undertaking given to that effect by the Finance Member on behalf of the Government of India.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside and Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, Bhulabhai J. Desai, N. M. Joshi, D. G. Dalvi, N. M. Dumasia, H. P. Mody, Jehangir B. Petit, Manu Subedar, Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. C. Chagla, K. F. Nariman, B. F. Bharucha, L. R. Tairsee and Balubhai Desai and Purshottam T. Merchant will speak at the meeting.

CABLE ITEMS.

At a meeting on Monday, the members of the Empire Exhibition Association passed a resolution that the Company be wound up voluntarily.—Reuter.

The French franc is quoted in London on Monday morning at 121 1/2 which exceeds the last year's record namely 120½.—Reuter.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League on Monday:—First Division—Sheffield United 8, Manchester City 3. Second Division—South Shields 5, Portsmouth 1.

In a friendly football match, the Cambridge University lost to the Amateur Football Association by three goals to two.—Reuter.

Addressing the London Diocesan Conference the Bishop of London said he proposed next year to visit Korea and attend consecration of the Cathedral, and then go to Kobe, Singapore and Colombo.—Reuter's Special.

Alexandria.—Government has announced its intention to buy cotton at the spot market price, but it is not stated when the transaction will begin.—Reuter's Special.

Paris.—Government has agreed to the appointment of M. Rakovsky as the Soviet Ambassador here.—Reuter.

M. Krassin will be the Soviet Ambassador in London.—Reuter.

DISQUIETING REPORTS FROM SYRIA.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Paris.—"Matin" says that the latest telegrams from Syria are very disquieting. Damascus, where order is far from re-established, has been abandoned by its population. The Druses, who had previously submitted have now broken their faith. The situation is not critical but is sufficiently serious and demand urgent measures on the part of the Government.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Messages received at London from Damascus show that the British Consulate there has not been damaged though apparently there has been a certain amount of damage to British property. No British subject was killed.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI IN CUTCH.

COLLECTIONS FOR DESHBANDHU MEMORIAL

RS. 31,500 COLLECTED AT KOTADA.

From our Special Representative).

KOTHARA, Oct 27.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here this morning from Bhuj by motor-car. On the way he stopped at Mankuva, Manjal, Roha and addressed large crowds. Collections were also made for the Deshbandhu Memorial. On arrival here, he was taken in a procession through the village.

In the evening, he addressed a large meeting and spoke at length on untouchability, khadi and cow protection and appealed for funds. Kotada public presented him with a purse of Rs. 25,000. Besides, Sheth Mooljee Sicca's mother gave Rs. 5,000 for the Deshbandhu Memorial and Rs. 1,000 for cow protection. Sheth Premji Chanda of Kotada gave Rs. 500.

Gandhiji leaves to-night for Kothara.

ALL INDIA PHILOSOPHY CONGRESS.

DR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE TO PRESIDE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27

The All-India Philosophical Congress will be held in Calcutta next December under the auspices of the Calcutta Philosophical Society and the Calcutta University. The working committee, consisting of a number of professors of the University, will be in charge of arrangements.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore will preside over the session. Many distinguished scholars from all parts of India are expected to attend the session. Already a number of important contributions have been received by the Secretary. The Congress will begin on Saturday 19th December.—A. P.

BOMBAY PROV. HINDU CONFERENCE.

LALA LAJPATRAI ACCEPTS PRESIDENTSHIP.

BOMBAY, Oct. 27

The dates for the Bombay Provincial Hindu Conference have now been finally settled for the 5th, 6th and 7th December 1925, and accepted by Lala Lajpat Rai who is to preside over the deliberations.

Rapid preparations are being made in consultation with a number of important and leading Hindus of the City to make the Conference a real success. Invitations are also being sent to various well-known leaders and institutions in the country requesting them to attend the Conference. It is expected that a large number of delegates and visitors will join the Conference from Gujrat, Maharashtra, Cutch, Kathiawad, Sindh and Karnatak and lay a strong foundation for the reorganisation and consolidation of the Hindu Society particularly in this Province.—A.P.

MADRAS AND COUNCIL OF STATE.

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

The final list of nominations for the Council of State elections from the Madras Presidency is published. Seven candidates are nominated for the four non-Mahomedan seats viz Sir Annamalai Chettiar, Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Mr. M. K. Reddy, Dr. U. Rama Rao, Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. V. Ramadoss. Two candidates are nominated for one Mahomedan seat, Mahomed Moosa Sait and Sayed Mahomed Badshaw Saheb. Of the seven non-Mahomedan candidates nominated the last four are Swarajists.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The All-India Musicians Congress which was first proposed to be held in Ahmedabad in April and subsequently in August and in December next has been cancelled owing to certain difficulties.—A. P.

A Calcutta, message of October 27th states: The second anniversary of "Forward" was celebrated yesterday when Mr. S. C. Bose, the Managing Director of the paper was 'at home'. Many journalists, both European and Indian, were present as also several members of the Bengal Legislative Council, Calcutta Corporation, legal profession and mercantile community.—A. P.

A Rangoon message of October 27th says: Leaving Bangkok at half past ten this morning the Italian airman De Pinedo, accompanied by his mechanic Campanelli, got down here at eight minutes past two at Monkey point where he was received by the Italian Consul and Mr. Kemp, Aeronautical Engineer.

CORPORATION AND B. I. T.

LABOUR VS. CAPITALIST INTEREST.

DISCUSSION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(By our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 27.

The whole day was devoted to the discussion of the Improvement Trust Transfer Bill and the controversy was between the capitalists on one hand and the so-called labour leaders in Bombay on the other. The arguments of the capitalists were that they were on the Improvement Trust Board for the good of labour if not of humanity and without capital labour would be unable to exist. The non-Brahmins on the other hand who now constituted themselves champions of labour for the purpose of getting more representation said the labour was suppressed and as it had no representation commensurate with its interests Government should nominate two or three members. Those who know anything of these Government nominees whether in the Corporation or anywhere would not be disposed to look favourably on them. As it was said the widened franchise has given a large number of votes to mill and other manual workers and it is open to them to organise themselves and elect as many members as they liked. But Mr. Bole and others who have unsuccessfully tried to get into the Corporation by the front door and subsequently got into it by nomination were not enamoured of a straight fight and asked Government for a few labour leaders to be nominated meaning thereby that if he and Mr. Surve were nominated they would be willing to help the Trust with their experience and "sagacity." Mr. Navle, the young hopeful of the non-Brahmin party, mentioned the Kamgar Hita Wardhak Sabha as the representative body of the mill-workers implying that Mr. Bole was the mouth-piece of labour in Bombay. However, all efforts to force the Council to agree to these nominations were unavailing and were defeated. In the afternoon Mr. Bassanally's efforts to prevent waste by unifying the work of the Corporation and the Trust met with opposition from the ministerial benches. All that the mover wanted to do was to transfer the development schemes of the Corporation to the Improvement Trust when the body was transferred to the Corporation, but Mr. Delves and Mr. Cowasji suggested a round-about method for the purpose all the while opposing the amendment. It was difficult to understand this opposition as everything was as plain as a pikestaff. Mr. Cowasji thought it his duty to resount the ancient history of the Improvement Trust to explain his and Government's opposition, but it left the Council no wiser. The Minister in his far-fetched explanation did not improve matters, but the amendment met the fate of all such suggestions and was rejected. In regard to Mr. Surve's amendment, the consideration of which was postponed, the Minister said he was prepared to nominate one member of the labour class on the Improvement Trust Committee making the Commissioner's presence at the Committee meetings almost compulsory under the Act.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolah presiding when the Improvement Trust Transfer Bill was taken up.

Mr. Surve moved an amendment to clause 10 (11) substituting 17 members for 18. He said the labouring classes were intimely connected with this question as they were living in the chawls built by the Trust. The Council knew that the mill-workers living in the mill chawls had to suffer during strikes. He wanted to remove the representation given to the three commercial bodies and substitute for some representative of labour.

Mr. V. A. Grantham, opposing, said it was rather curious that Mr. Surve should ask for representation for the millworkers on the Board to combat the views of millowners at the same time taking away the latter's representation on that body.

The amendment was rejected.

REPRESENTATION FOR LABOUR.

Mr. Bole moved an amendment making the Board consist of 20 members by changing the 3 nominated members to five. He said the capitalists were doubly represented on the Trust as they always had large representation on the Corporation. Labour had no direct representation on the Board as the rate-payers sent only four or five members from the backward classes, and it was impossible that these members could send their representative on the Board.

Sir V. A. Dabholker said the majority

(Continued on next page.)

OPERATIVES ADAMANT

OWNERS' ATTEMPT FAILS

MEN NOT READY TO RESUME WORK.

The mill strike situation has not radically changed in any way, for the past few days though it has presented a striking feature in as much as many mills are kept open to induce the operatives to get in and resume work, a spectacle which was a novelty only a week or two ago. It appears soon after the Diwali holidays the mills which were entirely closed down were kept open every morning to indicate to the workmen that the mills were open if they chose to go and work This attempt on the part of the millowners however, has so far signally failed. On Tuesday about fifty mills in the city were kept open and partially working with a total complement of about 3,500 workmen. Except three or four mills the average number of operatives in each mill was about 30 to 40. Among those which had the highest number of workmen were Simplex with 250, Imperial 175, Presidency 115 and Morarji Gokuldas 140.

The rush of the operatives to receive their wages for September is also considerably abated as on Tuesday hardly 30 mills paid twenty to thirty operatives in each mill, the total amount of payment aggregating only Rs. 1,700.

The operatives have still assumed the adamant mood and are not inclined to go to work on the reduced starvation wages Most of those who received their wages have already left Bombay city and are not likely to return until the question of their wages has been settled.

The labour leaders distributed rice and dal, etc. to about fifty more men yesterday.

SYMPATHY FROM AMSTERDAM.

While the workers are as firm as they ever were before against resuming work, the Committee of Assistance to the Strikers has begun relief ceprations amongst the strikers. A relief centre has been opened at Madanpura to distribute rice and cash to the needy strikers. So far the Committee has helped about 300 strikers with rice and money. Another centre of relief at Parel provides free passage to the strikers who desire to go to their native places. The number of strikers who have been helped to go home is about 30, most of them hailing from the Konkan coast.

The Committee is badly in need of money to carry on further relief measures, but so far it has met with poor response to appeal for funds.

The International Federation of Trade Union, Amsterdam, has cabled to the All-India Trade Union Congress expressing its deep sympathy with the strikers of Bombay and promising monetary help to them. The International Federation is sending £100 as relief money to their comrades in Bombay.

BOMBAY LABOURERS' CONFERENCE.

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Trade Union Congress Committee, in a circular letter addressed to Presidency Unions proposes that before the coming sessions of the All-India Trade Union Congress to be held in January at Madras a Provincial Conference of all the labourers should be held some time at the end of November in Bombay.

RELIEF TO STRIKERS.

MR. ANDREWS' APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued the following appeal to the public and the Trade Union Movement in India:

The public are aware that Bombay is at present passing through an unprecedented labour crisis. On September 15, the textile workers in Bombay exceeding 150,000 men struck work as a protest against a cut of 11½ per cent. in their wages which was declared upon by the Bombay Millowners' Association and which came into effect from September 1. There are hardly one or two mills out of 83 which have been working with a full compliment of men. The workers are emphatically of opinion that the cut is a most unjust cut, that it has been decided upon without effecting any economy and retrenchment in other items of expenditure which form 90 per cent. of the total cost of production, and that it will neither bring any appreciable financial relief to the industry nor help to reduce the accumulation of stocks; and, therefore, they were determined not to accept the cut Before the actual commencement of the strike, efforts were made by the representatives of the several unions of textile and other workers in Bombay to avert the crisis. They waited twice upon the Millowners' Association, tried to convince them of the futility of their action and suggested, by way of compromise, to reduce the working hours in the mills as being the effective remedy to reduce the stocks. The millowners refused to accept the compromise and decided upon the wage cut. The workers' representatives then waited upon His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, once before and once after the commencement of the strike, and requested him and his Government to intervene and save the workers from their wages being reduced. The Government refused intervention on the ground of absence of any statutory powers. Thus driven to despair, the workers had no other alternative but to assert their moral right in order to express their anger and resentment against the grave injustice done to them.

THE PINCH OF HUNGER.

For nearly a month and a half the workers have held out under conditions most trying to them, with exemplary patience and without any staying power. The City of Bombay has not yet witnessed any breach of the public peace—a fact which redounds to the credit of the hungry and starving workers. A remarkable feature of this strike is that about 45 per cent. of the workers on strike have left Bombay and gone to their villages. But there are still nearly 55 per cent. men, in Bombay without employment. They have now begun to feel the pinch of hunger and after over a month's hard struggle, starvation has actually begun to stare them and their families in their face. The Committee of Assistance to the Textile Workers—a body organised in Bombay consisting of the representatives of (1) The All-India Trade Union Congress (2) The Central Labour Board, (3) The Bombay Textile Workers' Union, (4) The Madanpura Mill Workers' Union, (5) The Girni Kamgar Maha Mandal, (6) The Girni Kamgar Mandal and (7) The Kamgar Hita Wardhak Sabha—had not yet taken any steps to organise relief for these people for the simple reason that the number of men to whom the relief must be administered is very large, the period during which the lief work may be carried on is likely to be considerably long and the funds at the disposal of the Bombay labour organisations are almost negligible. The public may be aware that the All-India Trade Union Congress received some time ago Rs. 342-10-0 from the British Trades Union Congress as their contribtion for the relief of the N. W. Ry. strikers. Unfortunately, this contribution came after the N. W. Ry. strike was over and could not be utilised for that strike. Soon after, the present strike in Bombay broke out and the General Secretaries of the All-India Trade Union Congress requested the British Trades Union Congress to allow them to utilise their money for the Bombay strike. This permission was received by cable from England. But a certain portion of this money may be required for the purpose for which it was sent, viz., in connection with the N. W. Ry. strike. Moreover, this small sum will be exhausted in no time if relief work is undertaken on a large scale. But the necessity for such work has now not only begun to feel but is increasing every day. I, therefore, as President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, appeal to the generous public of India, high and low, rich and poor, and all the trade and labour organisations in the country to contribute generous donations to this humanitarian relief work. I am not making this appeal to help one class of people against another. I find that over 150,000 operatives some of whom are women and children, are starving and, in the name of humanity. I send this appeal to the country with a strong hope that it will not go in vain.

Subscriptions and contributions may be sent to Mr. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay 4.

CORPORATION AND B. I. T.

(Continued from previous page.)

of the members of the Corporation were sent by the ratepayers and were not nominated. The millhands in Bombay mostly paid Rs. 10 per month and they had votes, and if they did not send more members to the Corporation than four or five then it only showed that they had no confidence in their leaders.

Mr. Nickelsay supported the amendment.

Mr. Surve said Government found no difficulty in nominating proper labour representatives wherever necessary, and he did not think they would find it difficult in this instance.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, supporting, said Labour was not organised now but when once it was Government would have to grant its demands but before it asked for more it would be graceful for Government to grant more labour representation.

Mr. R. D. Shinde, supporting, said the working man in Bombay ought to have more representation according to his importance, as he was deeply interested in many matters connected with the Trust.

Mr. Grantham, opposing, said the representatives of the capitalists were there as custodians of industry which gave employment to Labour of Bombay. Millhands who were in large numbers could send as many representatives as they liked. But for that purpose they required organised labour.

Mr. Baptista, opposing on the ground that no special representation should be given to any class. said he did not believe that capitalists were on these bodies merely for the good of labour. Without Labour capital would be quite useless and unable to do anything, but he was afraid labour had chosen the wrong way for getting representation.

Mr. Bole, replying, said Sir V. A. Dabholker had always opposed labour. If millhands were powerful they would have marched to the bungalows of millowners and showed their strength there, but they were poor and humble. He did not think that most of the millhands had votes as the rent they paid was less than 10.

Mr. Hidayatulla said if Labour had representation on this body it would ask for representation on other bodies. If labour was more organised he was sure it could send as many members into the Corporation as it liked as under the new franchise their vote had increased by 33 per cent. The Rent Act was likely to disappear shortly and then even larger number of labourers in Bombay would get vote owing to increased rents he said.

The amendment was rejected only 15 voting for and 40 against.

CORPORATION'S POWER.

Mr. Baptista moved insertion of the following new clause after clause 10:

"The powers conferred by and the duties imposed under this Act on the Committee shall be exercised and performed by the Committee subject to the general control of the Board".

Mr. Baptista said it was a fundamental principle of the transfer of the Board's powers to the Corporation that the Corporation should be master in its house. That principle was accepted by the Corporation and he was shocked to hear Mr. Cowasji say that this Committee was not an executive committee of the Corporation. He wanted to make it clear, therefore, that the Corporation was master in its house.

The Minister accepted the amendment, and it was passed.

Mr. Surve moved an amendment reducing the period during which the notified land was to be acquired from three to two years on the ground that it caused a great hardship to owners. Mr. Delvi opposed it. Sir V. Dabholker supporting said it was very hard to keep landlords waiting indefinitely for three years. He gave an instance where the owners were precluded from making improvements owing to the property being notified with the result that tenants refused to pay rents until repairs were made. The Minister opposed the amendment and it was lost only five voting for and 30 against. Mr. Hussenally moved an addition of the following after Clause 52. The board shall take over such of the Development schemes of the Corporation as the Corporation may decide to transfer to the Board subject to such financial adjustments and conditions as may be agreed upon and on such a decision being communicated to the Board all formalities required under this Act before a scheme can be undertaken by the Board shall be deemed to have been observed. He said it was advisable that some kind of work should be done by the same agency. Mr. Delves opposed. Sir V. Dabholker supporting said the amendment was the recommendation of the Corporation and Mr. Delvis was a party to it. The Corporation was going to transfer all its development schemes to the Improvement Trust and he could not see any objection to the amendment. Mr. Surve objected to the duplication of agencies as on the score of economy it was better to transfer all schemes to one common agency. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the amendment was opposed to the spirit of the transfer. But if the Corporation so desired as stated by Mr. Delves they could get the Board to pass the resolution bringing into being new schemes embodying the old schemes of the Corporation and this would simplify matters instead of passing a new amendment. Mr. Baptista supporting said the judicial idea was being magnified to an absurd extent without understanding the practical effect. It was the same idea which said that when there was a difference of opinion between the Board and the Committee the Corporation would act as the arbiter forgetting that both the Corporation and the Board were one and the same body and it was absurd to overlap business in such way. Mr. Grantham opposed. Mr. Hussenally replying said it was useless to keep two departments for doing the same kind of work of the same parent body namely the Corporation. If the two departments were combined some engineers would have to be dismissed and hat was the reason why Mr. Delvi opposed the suggestion. M. Hidayatulla said the Corporation and the Trust were two different bodies and the suggestion could not be carried out without amending the Municipal Act. Government had made themselves responsible for the finances of the Trust and the Corporation might transfer any bad scheme if it liked to the Trust and there was likely to be a loss. The amendment effected the whole act as if the Corporation had a clear conscience it could transfer any scheme it liked by keeping separate accounts. The motion was defeated.

DEATH OF IRISH NATIONALIST.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Darrell Figgis, well-known Irish journalist and a member of the "Dail Eireann" was found dead to-day in his room at Bloomsbury.Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Tranquillette was scratched from Cambridgeshire at 12/52 yesterday noon.—Reuter's Special.

BAN ON JACOB.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Lawn Tennis Association has prohibited Jacob, captain of the Indian Davis Cup team, from competing in any of its meetings until he is reinstated by the All India Tennis Association.—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE BETTING.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The following is the latest Cambridgeshire betting:—9/2 against Twelve Pointer, offered and 5/1 taken, 8/1 against Verdict, 9/1 Conquistador taken and offered; 100/8 Pons Asinorum, offered and 100/7 taken 100/7 Blue Pete, 20/1 Masked Marvel, taken and offered; 20/1 Coram offered; 22/1 Paddy taken and offered; 22/1 Brighter London, offered; 25/1 Sunderland, and BDA, taken and offered; 25/1 Creolian offered and 28/1 taken; 33/1 Torton taken and offered; 40/1 Roidore, taken and offered.—Reuter.

DEADLOCK IN THE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 6.)

dependents, totalling 35. The Marathas and the Sind Zamindars are nearly equal in number The 12 Presidency Mahomedan members though not a very stable factor, more often than not, vote with the Government. Out of the full complement of 110 the average attendance however is 88, divisible into Government bloc 34, Mahomedans 14, Marathas 10, Swarajists and Independents 30. This analysis indicates that the Government needs but 11 more to win and 16 more to be always scoring disregarding waverers.

Perversion of Reforms.

The 3 Ministers are, a Sind Mahomedan, a Maratha Hindu, and a Gujarati Mahomedan. The last has little following. The first controls the Sind Zamindar vote of 8 or 9, the 2nd the Maratha vote of 10 or 12, that on an average attend. Either of these groups are, therefore, useful to the Government in out-balancing the combined vote of the Swarajists and the Independents. True it is that each of the 2 Ministers serves faithfully the Government he serves (I am using "serves" twice) by bringing to its aid at the voting the contingent that he is expected to control. But is that the position of the Ministers in the Constitution? Do the Ministers realise that they control the "consuming" departments —called nation-building—to assert and execute the popular policy—their policy and in order to do so, they are to have the majority of the elected Council at their back. There they are not to draw a comfortable salary and to adopt the policy that the Government and the "steel frame" dictate but to have the 'Government at their mercy' for the enforcement of their policy through elected Council. They are there to sympathise with the aspirations and command the confidence not of a party here, a party there, but of a heavy elected majority, if need be, even to the defiance of the Government, of which they are parts to carry forward popular measures. They are there not to place themselves or a few adherents for more spectacular success in the lobbies at the beck and call of the Government, to use them at their will. Such a function was performed and demonstration given when Mr. Chunilal Mehta declared the policy of the goal of total prohibition as 'Government' policy in the very teeth of opposition from the Governor and the European element of the Government. It was then that the Minister, who had not a vestige of a personal adherent, commandeered (not only commanded) the whole of the elected House behind him, giving a direct challenge to the Government. He was not afraid of giving Mr. Lawrence the liberty of differing from him in open Council This is a Minister's function and therein lies his true strength.

Present Position.

Let me take stock of the present position. Remove the Swarajya bloc from participation, add to them 7 Independents, in all 30; deduct out of the Government bloc its three Ministers, leaving 31. Then determine the number that each Minister can command at his best with even 'all other forces' are united: only 27 at best 88 being the average attendance even assuming that all 'other Mahomedans' whose voting strength more often than not inclines to the officials, side with them (an impossible feat though!) 27 opposed to 31 of the Government bloc! None of the two Ministers can carry a single point unless they place themselves at the mercy of the Government and its officials for their votes or prefer to law in tune with the 30 Swarajists and Independents plus their own adherents. Receiving the support of "Ministerial parties" alone, they stand disabled from carrying out any popular measures in defiance of the conservative attitude of a Government, from which each advantage has to be wrung. The Swarajya manifesto correctly asserts that:

> "They have likewise given every support to the non-Brahmins and Sind Mosems whenever their motions were in danger of being defeated by the Government."

Two Ministers have preferred to place themselves entirely at the mercy of the Government, not only themselves but to bring into service for the Government their own adherents (who are called Ministerial Parties) to carry out "their" policy. "Their" policy needs must, therefore, be one dictated by Government, as 'constituted before' not by a popular Government or by the popular demand and voice. The Education Minister at least is aware of the vehemence and the unanimity with which the whole elected House, veers to him in matters concerning the advancement of primary, secondary, and higher education. The indignation with which one non-official member after another rose year before last to demand that a proportionate constitutional cut consequent on the failure of the Court Fee Bill, should not be made from that Ministers' departments must still be fresh in his memory—an indignation that forthwith compelled the Finance Member to promise to restore the cut.

Having so placed themselves and their position on sufferance can any of the present Ministers venture before the Council to stake the acceptance of a policy on the will of the majority of the Council without the support of the Government bloc—"sufferance" it must be on the above analysis? If the Swarajists decline to participate the Government can command them to their will; and all the good that they can do to the Mahomedan or Marathas is not by the force of popular will, but by the indulgence of the Government in exchange for their votes. Is that the position that the two elected Ministers have chosen to accept and continue to act upon until January, 1927? I do not count the third Minister who has no such following.

UNITY, THE ESSENTIAL NEED.

SIR C SANKARAN NAIR ON REFORMS

MAYAVARAM, Oct. 26.

Sir C. Sankaran Nair who has come here in connection with his candidature for the Council of State in the course of a discourse at the local Union Club on the present political situation pointed out that at the time the Montford Reforms were being discussed he, who was at the time the only Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, in collaboration with many of the leading politicians of the day laid down certain proposals which were substantially accepted by the Joint Committee and became the ground work for the Montford Reforms in their final shape. The main idea which guided them was completely to secularise Government in order that private rights of Indians should henceforth be governed entirely by considerations common to all humanity and not by mutually antagonistic religious considerations. Five years had elapsed since the Reforms were introduced and the actual working was most disappointing and lamentable, thanks to the wrecking policy pursued by some politicians in the working of the Reforms. He concluded by saying that the pressing need of the hour was unity among all parties in the country not for the purpose of wrecking the Reforms, but to make use of them in the spirit in which they were conceived.—A. P.

SIKH PRISIONERS AND GURDWARA ACT.

WILL GOVT. RELEASE THEM?

AMRITSAR, Oct. 27.

Sardar Tara Singh interviewed regretted that the Sikh prisoners had not been released. He still hoped Government would see their way to release them soon. He held that all the members of the S. G. P. C. wanted to work the Gurdwara Act, the only difference being that some wanted to work it before and others after the release of the prisoners. A compromise between the two views was being arranged.—A. P.

A SWARAJIST RESIGNS.

YEOTMAL, Oct. 27.

Dr. Babasaheb Paranjpe, the Swarajist leader of Berar, has resigned his membership of the Swaraj Party. He has not given any reasons for taking this step, but it is generally believed that his resignation is the outcome of his disagreement with some of his colleagues, who, in the course of the discussions of the Swaraj Party meeting at Amraoti, strongly pressed for the disapproval and disownment of Mr. Tambe's action.—A. P.

CYCLONE DAMAGE AT BAHREIN.

KARACHI, Oct. 27.

A reliable message to the "Daily Gazette", Karachi, from Bahrein says that several buildings and mud huts swept away during the cyclone on the night of October first and early hours of the second. Considerable loss of life occurred among the pearl fishing fleet which was partiallly swept away. H. M. S. "Cyclamen" went to the rescue immediately and saved a number of lives clinging to the floating wreckage. The actual number of lives lost is still uncertain.—A. P.

ANOTHER FRACAS AT AKOLA.

NAGPUR, Oct. 27.

Another fracas is reported to have occurred at Akola a few hours after the incident which took place at the burning ghat near the Juma Mosque where several people received injuries.—A. P.

HINDU MAHA SABHA.

DELHI, Oct. 27.

The meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha will be held at Delhi on November 1st.—A. P.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

AND INDIAN CHAMBER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

II.

Sir,—In my yesterday's communication, I have shown clearly:—

(1) How Commissions are abortive, expensive, tempting and accommodating!

(2) How the Currency Commission is a huge comouflage and is decried by Indian publicists!

(3) How the Indian trio is entirely pro-Government!

(4) And how Sir Purshotamdas is feeling like a fish out of water! Before probing into the mystery as to how he has allowed himself to be encaged in this fashion, let us look round and see what potent factors are at work for the success of a Commission, which is nothing short of an economic imposition on India!

The "Times of India" is, in a way, true to its name; for it is changing with the times, as it suits the paper, and its patron the Government of India. Let us examine the editorials of the "Times" for the last three weeks, and note and analyse its views:—

(1) October 6th:—"There is evidence of 'considerable discontent' first expressed in the Assembly with the constitution of the Commission. 'That' discontent 'should not be taken lightly'".

(2) October 14th:—"The opinion held by most of the Indian businessmen of long standing is one of dissatisfaction at the personnel of the Commission."

(3) October 15th:—"If the Government of India gracefully yielded to the 'very wide-spread demand for greater Indian representation on the Commission,' they would do a wies thing."

(4) October 19th:—"We suggest that the Finance Minister must seriously consider whether it is not 'worth while trying to meet those differences,' rather than risk a partial boycott by witnesses and the defeat of Currency Legislation in the Assembly."

(5) October 27th:—"We feel fairly confident, that the 'malcontents are now in' the minority."

So up to the 26th October, according to the loyal informants of the "Times", there was considerable discontent; that there was dissatisfaction at the personnel of the Commission; there was very wide-spread demand for greater Indian representation on the Commission and it was worthwhile trying to meet these aforesaid differences. But suddenly on the 26th instant, the "Times" feels confident, that the malcontents are now in the minority! Is this not a complete somersault? Is there not some secret manoeuvring? Who is the show-man and who are the marionnettes please? The "Times" has many friends, paid and unpaid, who see, what is behind the veil, and lift it up occasionally to suit its purpose! In that direction, the "Times" has often played the role of author, actor and depictor!

Let the "Times" say what it likes; but India knows, that whom Anglo-India has described, decried and denounced as malcontents have been the makers of modern India. Has India forgotten the merciless and monstrous attacks of the "Times" on Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendra Nath Banerjea, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Lokmanya Tilak and on the great Gandhiji? Can India forget the Causus created by an ex-Editor of the "Times" against Pherozeshah Mehta? Can India forget how week after week the "Times" belauded Indians and appealed for help during the War; and how after the armistice, the "Times" turned its tail and supported the Rowlatt Act and the Martial Law in the Punjab? Can India forget, how on every occasion, it has cried for the blood of Indian leaders notably Lokmanya and Gandhiji? The Indian malcontents are after all patriotic; but the foreign mischief-makers are certainly un-Christian-like.

It is evident from this, that the European Press is trying to divide us; and I request my countrymen to bear in mind "one Central fact, that the present constitution of the Currency Commission is defective and is a direct, definite and defiant challenge to the self-respect of India and of the Legislative Assembly; and as such deserves strongest and persistent protest, till the Indian element is fairly represented. Let Bombay show that unmistakably on Friday. More, to-morrow.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA,

SCHNEIDER CUP.

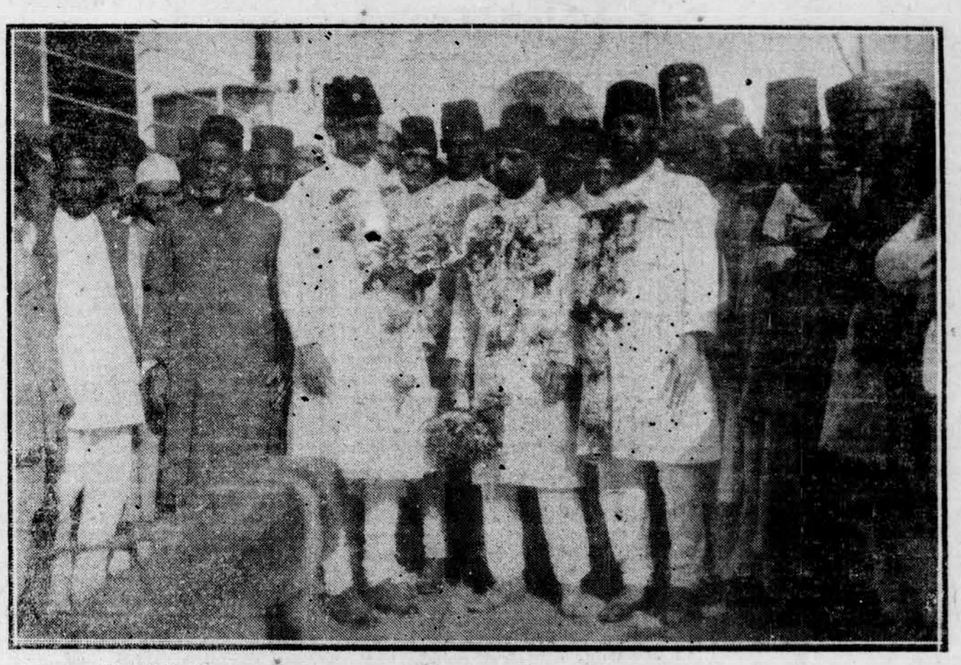
LONDON, Oct. 28.

Baltimore.—The British team for to-day's Schneider Cup Air race has been reduced to one, owing to Bert Hinkler, piloting reserve Gloster-Napier machine, failing in the test this morning. His machine struck water and heavily damaged its floats.—Reuter.

LOCARNO CONFERENCE.

Central Press.
The Conference of the Powers, including Germany, which recently concluded its sessions at Locarno, Switzerland. Mr Austen Chamberlain, representing Great Britain, is seated at the head of the table on the right. The Conference concerned the Security Pact, which Germany has now signed and paves the way to her becoming a member of the League of Nations.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
A hearty send-off was given to Mr. Shuaile Qureishi, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Maulana Md. Irfan, members of the Khilafat delegation to the Hedjaz on last Monday morning at the Princess Dock when they sailed by the s.s. "Jehangir" for the Hedjaz. In the photograph the three delegates are seen in the front row, garlanded.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

MENACE OF ASIATIC BILL

BOER REPATRIATION AT ANY COST.

(From our Special Representative.)

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 28.

The Indian question has become the topic of the day and all over South Africa, especially Natal, it is being hotly discussed in the columns of the newspapers. Dr. Malan has reiterated his description of Indians as "aliens"; and the Indians have emphatically protested against it. At a monster mass meeting held at Durban in the Town Hall to protest against the inequitous Asiatic Bill, a Round Table Conference was urged as the only solution of the Indian question.

All over South Africa, there has been an apparent awakening of Indians and the mass meetings have been held in the three provinces, Natal, Transvaal and Cape under the auspices of the mother Associations namely Natal Indian Congress, Transvaal British Indian Association and Cape British Indian Council. Meanwhile the Whites or rather the anti-Asiatics are organising themselves to counter-act the propaganda of Indians and support the Government in its move.

NATAL'S POINT OF VIEW.

Natal's point of view is mainly as follows:—

1. The Native trade is practically in the hands of the Indian trader.
2. In the tailoring trade, the Indians have ousted the White tailors.
3. The Indian traders sell cheaply and the Whites cannot compete with them owing to their lower standard and cost of living.
4. The whole of the fruit and vegetable cultivation, except for flower growing and poultry rearing, is in the hands of the Indians.
5. The Indians own thousands of houses in Durban and its suburbs.
6. The coast districts, with very few exceptions, have become the happy hunting ground of the Indian so far as business is concerned.

They say that the only remedy lies in segregation of Asiatics and add that if nothing is done, no part of Durban will be free from Asiatic ownership.

But these people never say a word about the other section of the South African Community, namely the Jews, who own thousand times more properties than the Indians, though they are only 50,000 i.e. one-third of Indian population in South Africa. But oh! I forgot, the South African Whites, including the Natal Britishers, always consider colour before character. As Mr. C. F. Mont, who has published a letter in the "Natal Mercury" says they are "straining at the gnat and swallowing a camel" in introducing the Asiatic Bill and at the same time allow, even encourage, Germans to settle in this country? "If an Indian is an alien, what about the Hun-exenemy, alien and pariah of the world?" he remarks.

SEPARATION FROM THE EMPIRE.

In this connection the fact must not be forgotten that the ideal of the Nationalists is Independence—i.e. separation from the British Empire. Mr. Tieiman Roos, the Minister of Justice, declared in a speech at Pretoria as follows:—

"Accordingly we must work to secure a greater measure of freedom every year until we have absolute political and economic freedom, and that must mean separation from the British Empire."

"These sentiments must become general in South Africa. I know they are unpopular with many of you to-day, but the time must come when every man in South Africa, whether born here or not, must agree with me."

"Not a single drop of blood shall be split for this cause if I can help it, however. It is only by convincing our brothers that we can gain our end."

Dr. Van Broekhuizen in a speech at the same place made a vehement attack on England's policy and declared that:—The cause of their misery and poverty to-day was the Boer War. It had been, and was the policy of England, he said, that in the cause of civilization the Boers must be exterminated.

REPATRIATION.

South Africa is out for "White Supremacy" at any cost. The statesmen of South Africa preach it openly. Hence the "forcible Repatriation" at any cost on which they are bent.

Advocate van Hees, M.L.A., who figured in the last Colour Bar Debate so prominently, has again poured forth his effusions against the Indians and declared at Potgietersrust as follows:—

It was necessary to stand very firm on this point, in order to maintain South Africa as a White man's country. He thought some scheme could be devised to repatriate the Asiatic who was fast becoming a menace to the White population. If we were not careful this would become a Second India. If was not a fact that an Indian born in this country could not be sent back to India. They could not be sent to any other country or Dominion, but they could always go back to their own country. He did not wish to treat them harshly. Time should be given them to make adequate arrangements, and compensation as well, but at the expiration of the given time they must go.

BLOW TO INDIAN TRADE.

The Nationalist Government of South Africa is busy taking all steps that may ruin the Indians. Ordinances after ordinances passed by the Provincial Councils of Transvaal and Natal have been assented to by the Governor-General-in-Council. The recent Ordinance assented to by the Governor-General is "The General Dealers (Control) Ordinance 1925 of Transvaal." Under this Ordinance the Licensing Boards like those of Natal, but with much more autocratic powers will be established by the Administrator and they shall have the final say in the question of granting or renewing or transferring the license. This Ordinance, according to the Administrator of Transvaal, is specially aimed at the restriction of the Indian trade in Transvaal, but in reality it means nothing short of ruination of Indian trade and the deprivation of their rights of trade acquired after several years' hard fought struggle. It is desirable that India should be up and doing for its repeal, otherwise she shall have to lower her head in utter shame before the eyes of the entir world.

ASIATIC BILL.

Meanwhile, some far-sighted Britishers of Natal and Transvaal, have seen the folly of the New Asiatic Bill and condemned it outright in the Press. One Captain E. T. Elliot warns his compatriots in the course of a letter to the "Natal Mercury" that:

"If the new Asiatic Bill is brought into force, those Indians with any spirit or pride in them will leave this country rather than bear a yoke of injustice under a South African Government. But forever in their hearts will be a feeling of contempt for the Britisher. India will not bear such an injustice lying down, and in a few years' time we may have the scenes of the mutiny enacted before our eyes through our own fault."

BISHOP FISHER IN SOUTH AFRICA

Last year when the South African Indians were confronted with the Class Areas Bill, we had the good fortune of receiving in our midst Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the President of South African Indian Congress and were lucky enough to set the end of Class Areas Bill through her persistent efforts on our behalf. This year we are faced with a fresh crisis. The Smuts Government has been replaced by the Hertzog Government which has openly preached war against Indians whom they wish to drive out of the Union. But a ray of hope shines through the gloom. It is a happy omen that Bishop Fisher (Methodist Episcopal Church of America) of Calcutta has taken up our cause and is touring the country paying visit to the members of the Cabinet, interviewing front rank statesmen, clergymen and citizens. He has lectures on India at Indian meetings and eulogised the spiritual outlook of India. He is studying both the sides of the Indian problem in South Africa and hopes to submit his report on his return to India after two months But, it must be observed that it is doubtful whether he will be able to impress his point of view on the die-hard leader of South Africa whose one aim is to make South Africa "White." It is only India and none but India that can bring the South African fire-eaters to their senses.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner. Corner Gram Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

A PARSI GATHERING.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
A view of the large gathering of Parsis held on Sunday last at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to celebrate the anniversary of Wadiaji's Fire Temple.

AN INDIAN ARCHITECT.

MR. HASAN HAYAT KHAN, A. R. I. B. A., (Lond.).

A public gathering of the Mahomedans of Ahmednagar was held last week near Farhat Khans under the auspices of the Anjuman Islam and the Imdadud Tulaba and was presided over by Mr. Amiruddin, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Ahmednagar. It was organised by Mr. Jamshed Khan, an enthusiast for Muslim education, to welcome Mr. Hasan Hayat Khan who was the first Muslim of Ahmednagar to go to Europe for higher studies and who has recently returned with the English qualification of A. R. I. B. A., Mr. Khan is a former student of Bombay School of Ahchitecture. He proceeded to England four years ago and studied for the advanced courses at the London Architectural Association the courses of which extend to such subjects as town-planning, garden design decoration, etc., or which are more than comprised in the curriculum of the A. R. I. B. A. Final Examination. Mr. Khan is the first Indian to have completed the full course in Bombay and London passing the diploma examination as well as the final examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects which success is due to the financial support he received from the Mahomedan Educational Society of Bombay, of which Mr. Sheriff Dewji Canji is Secretary, and the assistance he received from Fazal Mooraj, C. E., (Cooper's Hill,) Consulting Engineer. The Society has been doing very useful work so far as Muslim education is concerned, as it is financing many students in India as well as abroad, Mr. Khan was the first to take advantage of it.

LUCKNOW ROWDIES

WILL ADMIRERS COME OUT IN OPEN?

M. MOHOMED ALI'S CHALLENGE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Oct. 26.

Apropos this serious breach in the Muslim ranks on the Hedjaz question and the unfortunate incident which prevented Maulana Mohamed Ali from speaking at a Lucknow meeting the Maulana was approached by a Press representative and was requested to throw more light on the incident. Maulana Mohamed Ali replied: "There is very little to say about it. When 20 or 30 people make up their mind to shout 'we don't want to hear you' it is not possible for any speaker, no matter how powerful his lungs, to make a speech. It does not matter how large the audience is and how much it favours the speaker. So long as it is a mass meeting and open to public nothing can be done, except ejection of the rowdies by force. But the use of force by a section of the audience in ejecting such disturbances at a meeting is not free from risks. This is a work which can be done safely by the police and since we cannot ask for the help of the police, we are helpless. That the police should eject such people is obvious, but equally obviously it is a matter for the police itself and we cannot ask it even to do its plain duty. In the Lucknow meeting the people who were actually shouting did not number more than 20 or 30 though it was obvious that some ten times as many as the shouters approved of the unseemly behaviour of these rowdies. But those who did not approve of such rowdyism numbered far more being in fact, about ten times their number. These men who created the disturbance were evidently instigated to do this by others and it is not difficult to judge who those others were. If they had more courage they would come forward and say that they approved of their conduct, even if they did not instigate these men.

WOULD ADMIRERS COME FORWARD?

I particularly ask Thakur Nawabali to declare what is his own position, since I have been told that these men were hired mourners at religious ceremonies and the "Hamdam" of Lucknow, which is a strong opponent of the Khilafat Committee's policy to-day, has already given publicity to this belief. Let the Nawab say that he wanted these men to create these disturbance and the public will have some respect at least for his talents. Those who saw him during the meeting when this rowdyism was going on testify to his extreme elation though what there was to be elated about I do not know, since any five rowdies are sufficient to drown the voice of any speaker if they are only satisfied that no force will be used against them and they will not be bodily thrown out of the meeting.

I should also like to know more definitely what Maulana Hasrat Mohani thinks of this rowdyism. He certainly belongs to the physical force party in India and he smilingly assured me that if it had come to blows those who disturbed the meeting would have come out victorious. I asked him whether he wanted such victories. He certainly looked as if he did, though he had not the courage to declare it openly. Maulana Hasrat Mohani is courageous to the point of being audacious. I should, therefore, like him to show himself a little more courageous than he has so far done, either to denounce those who were responsible for this rowdyism or to openly declare himself in their favour, as the Secretary of the Society over which he presided has done.

"BARON OF GADIA'S" ACTIVITIES.

In the "Hindustan Times" of 23rd instant a telegram from him has been published which speaks for itself The Baron of Gadia, President of the Socialist Party in the Legislative Assembly (Mr. Mushir Hussain Kidwai) wires as the Secretary of the Kuddamull Heramain a short message bristling with terminological inexactitude and also brimful of elation at the victory of rowdyism. He has certainly shown more courage than the other two I have mentioned. So also has that newspaper which goes by the name of "Haq" and is one of the mushroom growths that had come into life since Tahira-ud-Dabhagh started its Shariffian propaganda in India with the help, evidently, of ample funds. Mr. Kidwai has been constantly writing for this paper, and I have no doubt he is prepared to justify all that this journal has said about 'the victory of truth' and 'the retreat of Rampur journalism'.

Only the two versions, that of Mr. Kidwai's and of the "Huq's" do not tally. While the "Huq" states that the meeting began at half-past five and after the opening speech of the chairman Tufiq Sheriff Bey, Secretary of the Khilafat Committee of Syria spoke until sunset prayer and resumed his speech after prayers only for a few minutes, which means that the speech and its translation together did not last even an hour. Mr. Kidwai states in his telegram that his rowdies heard quietly for two and half hours the Tufiq Bey of Syria. As a matter of fact the entire meeting did not last two and half hours, prayers interrupting all He evidently approves of the demand of these rowdies that 'Moulana Hasrat Mohani should present the other side of the case" and that questions should have been allowed to be put to Tufiq Bey. But, he does not mention as the "Hamdam" has done that the chairman has clearly announced when calling upon me to speak that he would next call on Maulana Hasrat Mohani and that when questions were put to the Syrian Arab speaker instead of arbitrarily disallowing them the chairman had announced that these could be put after two speeches that were to be made, mine and Maulana Hasrat Mohani's. It is wholly untrue that the chairman and I lost temper and used abusive language with the result that if we had run away we would have probably been handled by infuriated people. Neither of us lost temper nor used any but the most dignified and pursuasive language and obviously if there was any losing of temper or use of abusive language it could not have been on the rowdies who were shouting, against whom it could have been justified. So much of the men of the Kidwai type who evilently encouraged them. As for running away, Mr. Kidwai and the public too know the Municipal Chairman of Lucknow and myself far too well to believe this. As a matter of fact I had to wait for quarter of an hour near the porch of Rifiah-i-Am hall to get a motor which conveyed me to Kaiseribag, where I had to dine with a very distinguished friend shortly after 7.

A BOGUS LEAFLET.

It is the gentleman who sent these telegrammes that seems to be the author also of a bogus leaflet issued in the name of the conveners of the meeting which told the people that the meeting was to be held in quite another place and asked those who intended to attend it to bring money in order to contribute Rs. 10,000 to the Central Khilafat for the purchase of artillery and ammunitions for Ibn Saud with which he was to bombard Medina. Men who are capable of announcing that Medina was bombarded and the prophet's shrine was damaged are capabe of anything. As for the Lucknow public I am assured that this rowdyism has cavested even those that had been influenced previously by private meetings and *pardah* Conference held in the city against the Khilafat Committee.

I challenge any one to call a mass meeting without a repetition of such rowdyism and I am certain that the verdict of the meeting would be in favour of the policy of the Khilafat Committee.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS'

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS,

	Rs.	A.
1. Mysteries of Court of London, 17 vols.	17	0
2. Joseph Wilmott 8 vols.	5	0
3. Ellen Percy, 8 vols.	5	0
4. Mary Price, 8 vols.	5	0
5. The Rye House Plot, 4 vols.	3	0
6. Young Duchess, 4 vols.	3	0
7. Rosa Lambert, 4 vols.	3	0
8. Loves of the Harem, 4 vols.	3	0
9. Margaret, 4 vols.	3	0
10. The Massacre of Glencoe, 4 vols.	3	0
11. The Virgin's Kiss, 4 vols.	3	0
12. Canonbury House, 3 vols.	2	4
13. Mysteries of Old London, 3 vols.	2	4
14. Pope Joan, 3 vols.	1	12
15. Soldier's Wife, 2 vols.	1	8
16. May Middleton, 2 vols.	1	8
17. Faust 2 vols.	1	8
18. Robert Macaire, 2 vols.	1	4
19. Mary Stuart, 2 vols.	1	4
20. Seamstress	1	0
21. Grace Darling	0	12
22. Leila in 2 vols	1	8
23. Young Fisherman	0	10
24. Stories Told by A Gendarme	0	12
25. Mysteries of Paris by Eugene Sue	1	0

SUPERIOR WATCH CO.,
Post Box No. 167, MADRAS (B)

You can earn Ten Thousand a year.
By Manufacturing HAIR OILS
The Formula Specialist connected with Industry of 40 years experience offers a treatise on the manufacture of most popular Hair Oils giving elaborate process in simple English together with 16 well-tried formulas and additional training.
For Rs. 4 only. V. P. P. extra.
INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT.,
13, Keshub Bhaban, Shambazar, Calcutta.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas FOURTEEN
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

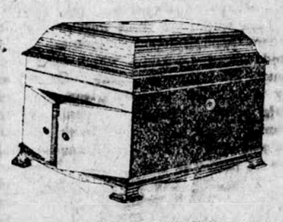
THE KING OF ALL TONICS.
ANANGA PROBHA
Yakuti is par excellence, a medicine in bringing about a healthy tone in the prostrated nerves and in rectifying the seminal disorder. For increasing the retentive capacity, for imparting strength to the weak this is a tonic and stimulant of the first quality. It is prepared from Gold, Makaradwajras and other richest and indigenous ingredients. Price Rs. 10 for 1 Phial of 30 Pills An external liniment has got no equal in regenerating stimulating the nerves and by increasing the Strength of the seminal fluids, Price Rs. 15 for one tola.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji
177 (B), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

WONDERFUL WORK !!!
Works wonder in the earthly pleasure
MARAD MITRA LAPE
will make you a man in one day
1 Bottle Rs. 10
½ Bottle Rs. 5
MARAD MITRA YAKUTI
Renews all your lost vigour and enables you to enjoy the pleasure with increased delights. Try once.
1 Bottle Rs. 10
½ Bottle Rs. 5
NADI VAIDYA
NARBHERAM SHAMJI.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY. 2.

Baliwalla & Home
BOMBAY.
279, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway) & 219, Kalbadevi Road.
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPTHALMIC LENSES.
AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

Nothing better for
LUMBAGO
REALLY there is only one way to ensure freedom from Lumbago and other ailments due to an excess of uric acid in the blood. The kidneys must be kept in a state of healthy activity, and De Witt's Pills will do this without disturbing the smooth working of any other organ of the body.
Test them in your own case. Take two of the pills to-night and they will banish your pain while you sleep. In the morning you will awaken bright and refreshed, and as you continue the use of De Witt's Pills so day by day your health will improve and you will realise that you have chosen the best possible remedy for your ailment.
Ask Chemist distinctly for
De WITT'S
KIDNEY AND BLADDER.
PILLS
Eminent physicians and specialists prescribe and recommend De Witt's Pills for Lumbago, Rheumatism, Back-ache, Sciatica and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, and they are sold by Chemists everywhere at Rs. 2 for small bottle (40 pills) and Rs. 3/8 for large bottle (100 pills).

THE
IDEAL CURE.
Paludina is now acknowledged as the best treatment for Malaria and is specially recommended for chronic malaria and quinine resistant cases.
Because of its immediate action it is prescribed by all the leading Doctors.
If you suffer from Malaria buy a bottle to-day. It cures where quinine fails.
Sold at all Chemists. Prices Rs. 2/- & Rs. 1/4.
Sole Distributors:
EUGENE SCOTT & Co.
BYCULLA, - BOMBAY.

PRIMAPHONE S.
SPRING WINDING MODEL

Mahogany Oak or Walnut polished Cabinet World-renowned "THORENS SWISS MAKE" all steel nickel plated Double spring motor, most reliable and perfect motor in the world. Full Swing nickel plated Tone-arm. Imperial Soundbox. Allwood floating Horn.
MODEL NO. 104, Rs. 100.
Illustrated Catalogue on request.
Sole Importers and Distributors,
BOMBAY PHONO GENERAL AGENCY,
520-22, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

IRANI RESTAURANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One of the greatest needs of the public in every large city is the provision of cheap eating-houses such as we, in this city of Bombay, have in the numerous Irani restaurants supplying meals as well as light refreshments. Bombay may be said to be unique in this respect compared with its rival Calcutta or other of the large cities in India. The people who almost exclusively supply this need in our City are the Iranis and the Mogals, natives of Persia but virtually settled in India few ever returning to their native country after a prosperous business career. No business, with depression of trade everywhere noticeable, seems to thrive better than his particular one of providing for the needs of the "inner man" and the Iranis know it too well and hence are apt to become wayward in their dealings with their patrons. Only a few years back Iranis themselves paid much attention to their patrons for obvious reasons, but to-day a great change is noticeable in their demeanour due probably to prosperous times which a few years in business has brought them and hence a spirit of independence of rather than one of dependence, on their customers is markedly visible. What the Iranis with the aid of one or two cheap servants themselves did a few years back they now exclusively leave to servants, viz. the duty of personal attendance, themselves relegated to a place behind the counter to take and give change, to talk until doomsday with "hamsharis" (countrymen) who not seldom visit them or to read aloud Persian boks or even to discuss the new religion of Bahaism which seems to have spread amongst a number of them with some possible "convert," the while customers do not receive the regard as is incumbent on proprietors of eating houses to pay them. This may be due in great measure to the indiscriminate granting of licenses without necessary guarantees of fitness of the licensee to run a restaurant in the interests of patrons. The first duty of a restaurateur ought to be personal attention to the wants of his patrons and strict supervision over the servants as regards their attitude towards customers, cleanly habits and prompt attention as far as the exigencies of the moment permit. All these are scarcely noticeable as it must be if the proprietor is little concerned himself about them. It should therefore be the duty of the Police Department to insist on issuing licenses with the view to ensure that a licensee shall conduct his business in a proper and not a mechanical way. The public no doubt will have need to be grateful for this reform. Fewer restaurants well managed are preferable to a multiplicity of Irani restaurants run by men for the most part indifferent to the needs of patrons who have helped them to build up a prosperous career, which they could not dream of in any other sphere of usefulness. The Iranis, as other restauranteurs, must be apprised of their duties to customers before they are given a license to open a restaurant.—Yours, etc.

A PATRON.

AN ILLUSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

I.

Sir,—The Indian Merchants' Chamber has set apart November 5th for discussing the question of participating in the Currency Commission's sham-enquiry. I name it so, because it is a packed Committee specially designed by Sir Basil Blackett for registering his policy. Don't let the Chamber be deceived by the wide terms of reference, when the Commission is over-weighted with hostile interests. The Commission will not recommend the establishment of a gold standard with a gold currency, but will echo the policy of high exchange and manipulated currency. For all who are prepared to bet against me, I offer, a chance of 1,000 to 1; for Sir Basil, I double the ratio in his favour.

Speaking at Bangalore—where the Finance Member keeps going repeatedly for wet-nursing his bantling of a Taxation Committee—Sir Basil says that in the past Indians used to have only one seat in Currency Commissions. What a way of discharging the pledge about adequate representation—to put in four Indian gentlemen only one of whom can be regarded as proficient in the subject! I don't know why Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas keeps raging against critics who request his withdrawal. After the condemnation of the Assembly and the refusal of Government to redeem their word about adequate representation, his duty is to resign. I fear flatterers are spoiling his judgment.—Yours, etc.,

O. Y. BOTHERWITHIT

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the world of importers where Mr. Manmohundas Ramji reigns, the word has been passed that the Currency Commission will recommend a high exchange rate for India and therefore it is advisable to cry "Hail" to the Commission. Some of the piece-goods-vendors are emphatic that Sir Purshottamdas should remain in the Commission and not cause any unpleasantness or upset. Actually inspired by the vague hope of a high exchange, these brethren do injustice to themselves and to the motive of Sir Purushottamdas. What happened to the importers when the Babington-Smith Committee said that exchange must be 2 shillings. They bought heavily, involved themselves in repudiations and lost lakhs of rupees. Was that not a lesson for the credulous Ramji-ites? What we want to-day is not an arbitrary rate, but a final settlement. Nevertheless there is a deluded class of merchants in Bombay who swear by the Commission and Sir Purshottamdas, and secretly hope for a high exchange. They are strong in the Indian Merchants' Chamber. There is nothing like the heroism of the ignorant and they propose to back Sir Purshottamdas on 5th November. By the way that is Guy Fawkes' Day when Englishboys cry:—

Remember, Remember,
It's the fifth of November,

Yours, etc.,
COTTON GREEN.

A Friend in Every Home

GERMAN GIN-PARTS
EQUAL TO THE BEST!
YET CHEAPER than any Competitor!
SINCE 5 YEARS IN THE MARKET!
NO AGENTS, NO MIDDLEMEN, HENCE CHEAPER!
MANUFACTURERS:
Pioneer Mill-Stores Trading Co
NAGDEVI STREET, BOMBAY.
(While writing use only this address: Post Box No. 661 Bombay).
Before you purchase any gin parts or gin stores, you will surely be the gainer if you take care to consult the manufacturers themselves at their Nagdevi Office,

STEADY NERVES.
Steady nerves are essential to every man working under the hard conditions of life in the tropics; if your nerves go to pieces it is then that you realise to the full the effects of ill health.
Ragged nerves are caused through a sluggish liver and can only effectively be combatted by the use of "KUTNOW'S" Powder.
"KUTNOW'S" Powder immediately purifies the blood, tones up the whole of the alimentary system, rejuvenates both the liver and kidneys and is invaluable in all cases of Rheumatism, Gout and Lumbago.
KUTNOW'S POWDER
THE EMPIRE'S PREMIER HEALTH SALINE.
Get a bottle to-day from all Stores and Bazaars
Sole Agents
for Bombay Presidency—
FRAMJEE & SONS,
14/16, Green Street,
FORT ..... BOMBAY.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS and POST FREE
BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.
An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried to attain health, pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. Apply BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

The "Ideal" for the home & travelling.
Descriptive Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER
The new Model can Cook more Rice & Iddalys
Large Stock can be seen at our Agents at BOMBAY.
G. S. RANADE & CO., GIRGAON.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
P. O. Basavangudi.
(Bangalore City.)

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

FRIENDSHIP is the GIFT
of the Gods and the Most Precious Boon to Man.
If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
in reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.
They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion Constipation, etc.
Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills
For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

EYE TROUBLES
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed, Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8. 2 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE Kandi, Bengal, India.
Tele "Ulcer," Kandi.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros.
173, PRINCESS ST.
BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suits, complete Rs. 29/-
Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-
White office suit Rs. 12/-
Office white trousers Rs. 4/

THE DAWN OF INDUSTRIAL ERA!

INDIAN MANUFACTURERS !

THE GATE OF WORLD'S MARKET HAS BEEN OPENED TO YOU

DON'T MISS THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

The Viswa Bharat-Luxmi Exhibition Board

HAS ORGANISED FOR YOU

THE ALL-INDIA EXHIBITION

OF INDIAN ARTS, CRAFTS, INDIAN INDUSTRIES AND INDIGENOUS PRODUCTS

TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY

DECEMBER-----JANUARY 1925-26

Apply for particulars and Rates for Advertising in the Boundary Walls

York Building,

TO

THE HONY. SECRETARY
ORGANISING BOARD
V. B. L. EXHIBITION

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, **BOMBAY.**

A LONG DRIVE

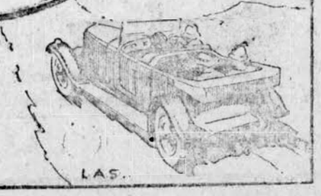
THERE is only one club in your bag on which you depend for that long, low, straight shot up the fairway—your favourite driver, chosen with extreme care, tested and found to "fit" you perfectly.

Take the same care in choosing the right lubricant for your machine—get the maximum power from your engine for the long or short drive by using Wakefield CASTROL Motor Oil.

A copy of "Intelligent lubrication for Motor Car Owners and Motor Cyclists" sent post free from our Advertisement Department.

Wakefield Castrol Motor Oil

Sold by all good dealers.



C.C. WAKEFIELD & Co. Ltd.,
Wakefield House, Ballard Rd., B'bay
Branches at
Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Karachi, Rangoon & Colombo.

DISQUALIFICATION OF LOCAL BOARDS MEMBERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the Local boards of the Ahmedabad district, a question has arisen as to the interpretation of the wordings of cl. 30 (c) of the New Local Board Act. The interpretation which the Presidents of several boards have put upon this question is certainly erroneous and consequently certain members have been disqualified.

The clause allows a member to remain absent continously for four months from the Taluka or the District as the case may be and also it allows the members to remain absent for six consecutive months from the meetings of the Board, but the members who were disqualified were not so absent, still the Presidents misinterpreting the section and in hot haste got the members disqualified.

The case is as follows:—There were held only three meetings before the disqualification of these members viz:—January, February and June. The members were present in the first and were absent in the next two. In the meeting of June, their absence of six months was not complete from the last meeting which they attended, and the next meeting was to be held in August or September. But without giving these members any chance to attend the meeting and even without giving any intimation to the members, the Presidents did not serve the notice of the next meeting to these members and directly reported to the Collector that these gentlemen have ceased to be the members of the board, they being disqualified due to the absence of more than six months.

I wonder how the Presidents took it for granted that if any meeting was held in July these members woud not have attended that meeting, because upto that time the time limit of the absence was not complete. The members were eager to attend the next meeting for their having not been disqualified due to the above reason. However supposing that the clause is not so clear it is inequitable that the members should suffer for that. But I declare that the meaning is clear and the interpretation which the Presidents have put upon them is totally wrong. There is also no provision in the Act as to from what time the period of absence is to be computed whether from the attendance of a member from the last meeting or from the absence of the meeting?

The final decision of such case lies with the Commissioner, but I think the Collector and the Commissioner have not gone deep into the merits of the case as they were not fully well informed how this clause was applied to the matter and they generally trust the reports of the Presidents.

The nominated Government servants who were thus disqualified are again nominated as the members of the Board and other unfortunate elected and nominated members have to suffer by this confusion created by the Presidents of the Board.

Hence it is necessary to have this point made clear, and if the *bona fide* mistake is made by the Presidents the disqualified members may be restored to their seats and they should be informed as to the correct interpretation of the clause which may be acted upon in future.—Yours, etc.

DAHYABHAI M. PATEL.

Ahmedabad, October 8th, 1925.

CORRUPTION IN MUNICIPAL SERVICE.

A correspondent writes:—

The sub-leader in the "Bombay Chronicle" or 22nd October 1925 states:—

"Some years ago, it will be remembered, Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society pointed out in the "Social Service Quarterly" how the poor sweepers in the Municipal service were subjected to an organised system of illegal levy. The allegations of Mr. Thakkar were disposed of by a departmental enquiry of the usual kind, that is, the existence of corruption was officially denied and the matter was dropped." The actual facts are contained in the papers underlying Corporation Resolutions Nos. 7860 of the 28th of February 1918 and 6184 of the 9th of December 1918. A perusal of these papers will show that Mr. Thakkar was given every opportunity for enquiry and to prove, by any means possible, any single one of the facts which he had stated in the "Social Service Quarterly" of January 1918. He not only found it impossible to do so to the satisfaction of the Health Officer but Mr. Gandhi, who had not then risen to the dignity of "Mahatma," was good enough to visit the chawls and after going into the statements made by Mr. Thakkar he reported to the Health Officer, Dr. Turner, that the evidence and statements made were such that no impartial person could accept them. Can this enquiry by Mahatma Gandhi be properly called "a departmental enquiry of the usual kind"?

Following in Grandpa's Footsteps.

Willie's got it too!

For health, vigour and jollity there is nothing to choose between them.

When your children get tired, mopey or naughty for no apparent reason, there is something wrong with their health. Their spirits won't be right until their health is right.

There is one safe simple way to remedy all the minor ills of childhood; that is to stir a tiny dose of Kruschen Salts into the child's tea, cocoa or porridge every morning. Half as much as will cover a silver 4-anna piece is enough, and they will never taste it. It will put their little bodies right, and the next morning they will wake up laughing and happy and with "that Kruschen feeling" of vigorous health.

Don't let them get ill, for the sake of less than an anna a week. Get a bottle of Kruschen Salts now.

Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.
Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

The Watch Adjusted to Temperatures & Timed in positions.

Guaranteed 3 Years

Sole Agents:—

ABRECHT & Co.
199, Hornby Rd., Bombay.

		Rs.
—Full Jewelled—		
Nickel O. F.	19"	35
" "	18"	37
" "	17"	42
" "	16"	42
Silver "	18"	48
" "	17"	54
" "	15"	51

Digitized by Financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

Don't Scratch ITCHY SKIN!

SCRATCHING a fiery, itching skin is not only embarrassing but dangerous. It is by far the greatest cause of minor spots, pimples and rashes spreading and developing into stubborn disease.

Why endure skin torment when a little Zam-Buk will bring blessed relief in cooling and soothing the angry, inflamed surfaces.

Zam-Buk, a unique healing balm compounded from certain rare herbal extracts, is so pure and refined that it is readily absorbed by the tiny pores. Thus it kills and expels disease germs even in the *innermost* tissues, removes all trace of poison and corruption, and restores a clear healthy condition of skin.

Even in chronic forms of eczema, impetigo, psoriasis, ringworm, boils, old sores, ulcers, piles, blood-poisoning, etc. which have refused to yield to all other treatment, Zam-Buk is found to quickly

SOOTHE & CURE

Of medicine dealers everywhere. Re. One or Rs. 3-4 per box. By post from Smith Stanistreet & Co. Ltd., Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Dadha & Co., Madras; etc.

When Hair Oil must be used JABAKUSUM

Solves the problem completely and definitely.

Jabakusum is a pure vegetable oil to which medicinal ingredients and the perfume have been added to prevent all affectations of the hair and the brain.

Bottled fresh daily, it is always fresh and fragrant and positively better than the other kind.

Jabakusum

Every progressive dealer sells Jabakusum or get the supplies from — — — — — — — — C. K. Sen & Co., Ld. 29, Kolutola, Calcutta.

The Hair Oil for the Tropics Is Too Good for Words.

EASE for Aching Head and Painful Limbs

How delightful will a little relief be to the sufferer who has to sit up and let an aching head and painful limbs do their worst. Ease to such rests in the application of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

the World's Best Remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headaches, Sprains, Strains —all Aches and Pains. Little's has been tested for 40 years and has stood it well. Grateful users are loud in its praise:

MRS. WHITNEY:—"I found it most soothing and pain relieving."

MR. S. C. SEN:—"I have adopted it as a family medicine for all these troubles."

Always keep a bottle. — It is sold everywhere.

FREE Booklet on FREE

LEPROSY, LEUCODERMA, IMPOTENCY, Etc.,

By Mr. P. C. Mukerji B. C. E. M. Is. C. E. Vidyabhushan, (Late Resident Engineer Calcutta Corporation), formerly P. A. to Chief Engineer, Kashmir, during his tours and travels in the Himalayas and Tibet: published after 25 years' successful trials No failures; other Himalayan REMEDIES for DIABETES, all seminal and urinary troubles, Gleet, Strictures, Gravels and Stones, (no Operation—no Catheters). Apply with history to:—Mr. A. Banerjee, M. A., M. D., (Homeo) Secy. to the Medical Board, Himalayan Chemical Works,
106/1, Shambazar Street, CALCUTTA.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

EST. UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF SETH VRAJLAL RANCHHORDAS TARWALA.

BOON TO COTTON MERCHANTS

We have pleasure in announcing that having had wide experience as Commission Agents for 15 years in Cotton, Linseeds, bullion, etc., markets, we have now organised a Special Service for giving instantaneous and effective information as to the prevailing rates for these markets and as to the tone of the markets of the important world centres, and the fluctuations thereto, and have carefully and at great cost selected a staff of experienced and able hands for the purpose.

We have experienced and influential Agents in the New York, Liverpool and London Markets, who supply us by cable hourly information relating the tone and fluctuations in the markets there, and we undertake to transmit them to our constituents promptly through our efficient staff together with any information that may be desired by them with regard to the Bombay markets

In addition to telegraphic information, we also furnish weekly reports regarding the general condition of the market and the forecasts for the week to follow.

We charge a comparatively very moderate commission of Annas Eight per telegram relating to (1) Bombay markets rates, or (2) Liverpool opening quotations and fluctuations; or (3) New York futures—opening, closing etc.—and any information relating to the tendency of the markets.

Information as to the rates of Liverpool and New York, and the fluctuations there upto 8 and 10 points respectively, will be supplied immediately by telephone service to the Local constituents as also to those at outside stations such as Ahmedabad Surat, Sholapur, Poona etc.—having trunk telephone connections, at rates which would be quoted on application.

Constituents desiring to have direct telegrams from our foreign Agents should negotiate with us.

Our Private Code will be supplied to those who desire to use it for communications.

N. B.—The Service will only be commenced on receipt of sufficient deposits, to be replenished from time to time, to meet the charges.

MANAGER

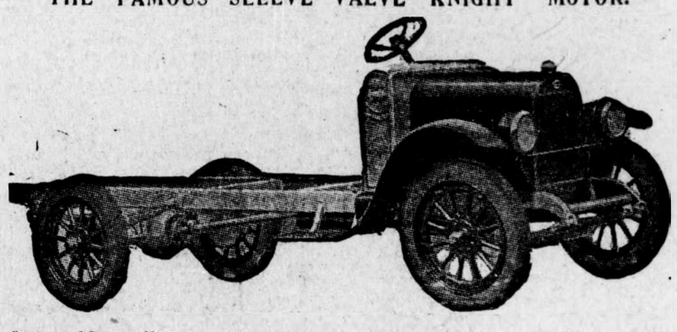
COTTON T. INFORMATION SERVICE
Ismail Building, Hornby Road
Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. 21799 and 23488 — Telegram: "Comsalong"

THE FAMOUS

FEDERAL-KNIGHT

NO VALVES TO GRIND. NO CARBON CLEANING. 50 PER CENT SAVING IN UPKEEP. GREATER STRENGTH. LIGHT WEIGHT.
THE ONLY TRUCK IN THE WORLD POWERED BY THE FAMOUS SLEEVE VALVE KNIGHT MOTOR.



Over 18 miles to the gallon. 46 per cent saving in Oil consumption. 50 per cent economy. 50 per cent more power

CALL in

We will give you a trial run.

CHASSIS:

Price Rs. 4,750

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.,

Telephone: 21717 — NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, — Telegrams: "DIAMOTO"

BOMBAY.

"COTTON INDUSTRY IN INDIA"

JAPANESE COMPETITION

SERIES OF SPECIAL ARTICLES
Reprinted from the
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
Price As. -/8/- per Book
Can be had from the
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS,
139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.

ELECTRIC

FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Speeds the Recovery of the Sick

DOCTORS all over the world prescribe gruel and porridge made of QUAKER OATS for invalids, persons in frail health and those recovering from sickness. QUAKER OATS revitalizes the nerve tissues and abundantly nourishes the muscles. It gives fifty per cent more body energy than meat and twenty per cent more than rice. It is delicious in taste, easy to digest and will not heat the body.

Quaker Oats

No human hands have touched Quaker Oats

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by SORAB P. KAPADIA and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.